POLITICAL ISSUES & THE MEN — HOW THEY VOTED, 454-471

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THE CRISIS

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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Editor: James W. Ivy

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IN THIS ISSUE

August-September, 1960

COVER

Louise Evelyn Miles, graduated Magna cum laude, was the highest ranking student in the Virginia Union University class of 1960.
—Photo by Barrett's

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL NAACP CONVENTION—*By Gloster B. Current* 405

AMERICAN NEGRO IN COLLEGE, 1959-1960
News and pictures of honor graduates 424

NAACP PRE-CONVENTION RALLIES 437

NAACP LEGISLATIVE SCOREBOARD
The 86th Congress and Civil Rights 450

How Congress Voted on Major Legislation 454-471

DEPARTMENTS

LOOKING AND LISTENING 440

BRANCH NEWS 472

COLLEGE NEWS 485

BOOK REVIEWS 489

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■ A report on the proceedings of the 51st annual NAACP convention

Fifty-first Annual NAACP Convention—Accent on Youth

By Gloster B. Current

EVERY year since 1909, when the NAACP held its first meeting in New York City, history records that its annual conventions have opened in an atmosphere charged either with the anticipation of startling announcements or criticism of past or present actions. The 1960 Convention, in this regard, was no exception.

The nation's most powerful civil-rights organization began its 51st Convention amid the excitement of the successful "sit-in" demonstrations and attempts to measure their effect upon the current civil-rights struggle. These demonstrations, which since February 1 had captured the attention and imagination of the entire world, were viewed by "knowledgeable" NAACP leaders as the natural outgrowth of the NAACP's fifty-one-year freedom crusade. Yet strange voices, and some who ought to know better, attempted to use them in an an effort to confuse the public with the charges that the NAACP had grown too conservative.

From the 918 delegates, including 347 youth, there roared a strong affirmative answer that the NAACP is not only a precedent-shattering organization but still well equipped to carry on the civil rights battle.

In sounding the keynote at the opening mass meeting on Tuesday evening, June 21, Dr. Robert C. Weaver reviewed the many significant events which occurred during the past year and indicated that much of what had happened was due to the resolute and persistent pursuance of NAACP objectives by the organization. "In doing this," he said,

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GLOSTER B. CURRENT is the director of NAACP branches.

MORE LABOR HELP—*Roy Wilkins holds handful of checks, including $1,000 from Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union and six separate checks of $50 each from dining-car local unions as contributions toward the NAACP's freedom drive. Presentations were made by Richard Smith (L) and William Pollard (R) of Joint Council Dining Car Employees, AFL-CIO, at convention banquet sponsored by newly-formed Negro American Labor Council.*

"the NAACP had the courage and integrity to oppose others which have either compromised with jim-crow or resorted to black chauvinism . . . and this goes for the racial opportunists who would advance themselves at a cost to other Negroes and for the Garveyites of yesterday and the Muslims of today."

Dr. Weaver praised the "sit-in" demonstrators, "rejoicing that they have evidenced an appreciation for, and dedication to real, functioning democracy." Weaver pointed out that many of the "sit-in" students are already affiliated with the NAACP, and were among the first to demonstrate in North Carolina, South Caro-

lina, Florida, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and Texas. Our goals, said the board chairman, need constantly to be reiterated and understood, and he asserted that Negroes should cooperate with others in seeking full equality, pointing out that there are "many white Americans who are sincerely concerned with doing away with second-class status for any group of citizens"; that "the objectives of the NAACP are the objectives of many whites as well as most Negroes."

He cited one example, the development of the victorious Supreme Court decision of 1954, which was a direct outgrowth of the work of Nathan Margold, a white lawyer, and the late Charles Houston, a Negro lawyer, Walter White and his staff and many Negro clergymen, as well as Thurgood Marshall, William Hastie, the late Andrew Ransome, Robert Ming, James Nabrit, James Hayes and a score of distinguished Negro and white lawyers. The ingredients necessary for success were an organization led by James Weldon Johnson, Walter White and Roy Wilkins, its public relations program, and its research and writing talent "which has kept the cause of equality in the minds and in the hearts of most of our citizens."

Weaver also outlined the beginning of the "sit-ins," which resulted from the groundwork laid by the NAACP through its effective protest movements against discrimination and segregation; that "in its long history the Association has always recognized that equality and dignity cannot and will not be achieved by litigation alone. NAACP youth units in Wichita, Kansas, and Oklahoma City started these demonstrations in 1958 and succeeded in desegregating scores of lunch counters in Kansas and Oklahoma. The 'sit-in' is not a new tactic for the NAACP."

Other participants on the opening-night program, presided over by Mrs. Addie C. Few, president of the St. Paul branch, included Minnesota's Governor Orville L. Freeman, George Vavoulis, mayor of St. Paul, and Donald Lewis, co-chairman, general convention planning committee.

Highlighting the Wednesday evening mass meeting, on June 22, was an address by Dr. Mlahleni Njisane, formerly professor of sociology, University of Natal, Union of South Africa; now a visiting professor at Howard University, Washington, D. C., Speaking on "The Black Peoples and Freedom," Dr. Njisane said the brutality of the "racist regime under which we live in South Africa has not succeeded in extinguishing the insatiable desire for freedom" and that South African natives are "ready now more than ever before to add our names to those of the Sharpeville victims. . . ."

Pointing to parallels between South Africa and the United States, he indicated that the NAACP, which "strives for equality, integration and acceptance," does work comparable to that of the African National Congress, and that in both cases "there are those who genuinely feel that this emphasis breeds opportunistic tendencies, the readiness to submerge ourselves and our values and to transfigure our self-image into a carbon copy of the whites. This tendency, they argue, destroys in us our self-esteem and initiative, and emphasis is on 'give us what you consume,

YOUTH UNITED—*Arthur Spingarn and Roy Wilkins appeared at a jubilant youth rally during the convention. Student leaders from many states, including the South, gave guest leaders tumultous ovation signifying their belief in the NAACP's struggle for equal rights and human dignity.* BOTTOM: *NAACP youth field secretary B. Elton Cox (L) and Matthew Perry, attorney and chairman South Carolina NAACP legal redress committee, discuss South Carolina's "sit-in" protests with state's youth delegates attending the convention.*

what you think, and lead us into your houses, schools, churches', etc. The alternative, they say, would be to emphasize human dignity as defined by the UN Charter and the right to self-determination. They go further and trace the Negro emphasis on conspicuous consumption and selfish advancement to this. To do this they have been forced into a position of romanticizing the new ideal, a position of exclusiveness and a reactive neo-racisim."

He told his audience of the dramatic efforts of the people of Sharpeville in their efforts to obtain freedom, which they have been seeking since 1936, and indicated that it was significant for South Africa, as it is for the NAACP, "that of those arrested some are whites who love not the African but love justice and fair play and the principle of human dignity." He told of the arrest of an NAACP member, Mrs. May Louise Hooper of San Francisco, who was arrested and deported. A significant and recent development is the role played by women, who, Professor Njisane said, "rose up first against those men whose objective in life is to fill their bellies, and next against the indignities of carrying passes.

Another feature of the evening was the showing of the film *Come Back, Africa*, a documentary on apartheid in the Union of South Africa produced by Lionel Rogosin.

PLATFORM INTRODUCTION—*Roy Wilkins (R) introduces New York's Governor Rockefeller at NAACP mass pre-Republican convention civil-rights rally in Chicago. More than 7,500 people attended the two-part meeting. Another 7,000 attended a similar gathering in Los Angeles prior to the Democratic gathering.*

David Jackson

OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT—*Honored by the University of Minnesota, from which he graduated in 1923, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, accepts from University vice-president Malcolm Willey his alma mater's Outstanding Achievement Award. Dr. Willey cited the distinguished alumnus as a "master strategist in a great crusade to eliminate second-class citizenship."*

Langston Hughes, famous poet, author and playwright, was awarded the 45th Spingarn Medal by the Association's president, Arthur B. Spingarn, at the closing mass meeting Sunday, June 26, held at the Northrop Auditorium of the University of Minnesota. Also honored on that occasion was executive secretary Roy Wilkins, who received the University of Minnesota's Outstanding Achievement Award.

Hughes, whose poetry, plays and short stories, including his famous character, "Simple," have delighted audiences for many years, charmed an audience of 2,500 in his acceptance speech, in which he read excerpts from his poetry and explained how he came to write about the Negro. He attributed his lyrical poetry to the influence of the Negro spirituals heard as a child in the churches of Kansas and Missouri

and credited "the old folks' memories of slavery told on front porches of a summer evening" with inspiring him to write the poem "The Negro Speaks of Rivers," written before he was twenty.

Hughes reported that observations of Negro behavior on State Street, Vine Street, Central Avenue, Paradise Valley, and Lenox Avenue "eventually combined to create a composite character born in the South but urbanized in the North." From these observations he wrote the Simple stories, *Simple Speaks His Mind, Simply Heavenly,* and *Simple Dreams a Mighty Dream.*

Criticizing modern Negro writers for rejecting use of Negro material in their writings, Hughes accused some of them seeking to "run away from themselves." He stated firmly that "it is our music that has given America its greatest music, our humor that has enriched its entertainment media for the past 100 years, our rhythm that has guided its dancing feet from plantation days to the Charleston, the Lindy Hop, and currently the Madison. Our problems have given intriguing material to writers from *Uncle Tom's Cabin* to Faulkner, from *The Octoroon* to Eugene O'Neill."

In presenting Mr. Hughes, Mr. Spingarn, whose brother, the late J. E. Spingarn, instituted the Spingarn Medal in 1914, reviewed the history of previous presentations of the award, which in past years have gone to persons distinguished in many fields of endeavor. Spingarn said that the Spingarn Medalist Hughes is the first member of his race in over a century to earn his living solely through his literary creations and pointed out that he has been associated with the NAACP for many years; that his first published poem, "The Negro Speaks of Rivers," was published in the *Crisis.*

Mr. Wilkins expressed appreciation for the University of Minnesota's Outstanding Achievement Award, "certain in the conviction that many dedicated people of a variety of racial and religious backgrounds, northern and southern, have had a share in whatever tasks I have been able to accomplish."

Pointing to the struggle for survival in today's world, Mr. Wilkins stated that the efforts of our country and the State Department "are vitiated . . . as long as Americans of the same color as the South Africans are massacred in the spirit (and often in the body) here in the United Staates. This means that America cannot afford today the continued denial of first-class citizenship to its Negro citizens. We cannot afford disfranchisement, withholding by trickery, intimidation and violence of the basic right to register and vote."

TRIBUTE TO YOUTH

Paying tribute to the "sit-in" demonstrators as giving a fresh impetus to the old struggle, Wilkins added that "this massive sit-in has made men and women of the Negro youths overnight. It has electrified the adult Negro community with the exception of the usual Uncle Toms and Nervous Nellies. It has stirred white college students from coast to coast as they have not been stirred since Pearl Harbor. It has baffled law enforcement officers, upset chain store

UPI Photo

SHOULDERED—*Jubilant Roy Wilkins is carried on the shoulders of youthful conventioners at St. Paul on June 23 after he read United Press story on the decision of two drug store chains in Arlington, Va., to end lunch-counter segregation.*

managements, and caught the always-listening ear of the politician."

The NAACP's youth movement came into its own during this convention. Meeting in separate sessions, 347 youth delegates from 39 states combined a week of varied activities, including serious discussions, workshops, demonstrations, and picketing, as well as their own Freedom Fund Dinner.

Preconvention youth meetings included a meeting of the National Youth Work Committee, on Monday, June 20, with Amos Brown, sophomore student at Morehouse College, presiding; and a meeting of the adult advisers with Mrs. Clara Luper, Oklahoma youth adviser, presiding, assisted by Miss Clara Wells, New York City Youth Board consultant and Sandy Perry, Omaha,

IN MEMORIAM—*Mrs. Abram Goodloe of St. Paul proudly accepts from Mrs. Margurite Balafonte a plaque representing a $500-contribution to the NAACP life membership campaign in name of her beloved husband. Ceremony took place during the convention.*

Nebraska, Urban League executive. Participants in the orientation session on Tuesday included Elijah McIntosh, St. Paul, and Granville Reed, III, Chicago.

In three days of workshops, eager youth leaders, some who had been in the forefront of sitdown demonstrations over a period of several months, evaluated their work and made plans for future activity. Among the young leaders were James Blake, Charleston, South Carolina; Richard Roman, Boulder, Colorado; Clarence Mitchell, Jr., Baltimore; Mimi Bistrow, Gary, Indiana; Thomas Ahart, Detroit; Betty Williams, Chattanooga, Tennessee; and John F. Davis, Montclair, N. J.

Workshops on employment and education were conducted by Herbert Hill, the Association's labor secretary, and a workshop on future program was led by Herbert L. Wright, national youth secretary.

FREEDOM DINNER

The Youth Freedom Dinner on Wednesday evening heard stirring addresses from Donald Moss, expelled student leader from Southern University, and Callas Brown, North Carolina student leader.

The entire Convention was turned over to youth on Friday for a "Youth Night" celebration, which, in the opinion of many delegates, was one of the best youth meetings ever held. The Friday evening meeting, "Youth and the NAACP," was presided over by the brilliant Timothy Jenkins, vice-president, Howard University College chapter and president of the Howard University Student Body. The program included three addresses, by Amos Brown, Jackson, Mississippi, Chairman NAACP National Youth Work Committee; Donald Hoffman, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, president, U. S. National Students Association; and Barbara Posey, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, president, Oklahoma City NAACP youth council.

In addition, vignettes of "sit-in" demonstrations in which they had participated were given by Ezell Blair, North Carolina; Thomas Gaither, South Carolina; Milton Gay, Virginia; Dolores Poindexter, Arkansas; Clarence Forte, Florida; Donald D. Moss, Louisiana; James Smedley, West Virginia; Edgar Young, Tennessee; Charles Lee, Texas; Lillian Graves, Kentucky; Mary Pigee, Mississippi; and Clarence Mitchell, III, Maryland. Special citations for protest activity went to Joseph McNeil, North Carolina; James Blake, South Carolina; and Bettye Williams, Tennessee.

Speaking on the subject, "Epitaph for Segregation," Amos Brown said that segregation was declared legally dead by the Supreme Court decision of May, 1954. Though "the segregated body lies molding in the grave," the spirit of segregation goes marching on.

Donald Hoffman, president of the National Student Association, speaking on "Partners in the Fight for Democracy," referred to 1960 as the historic year of the "sit-ins" which "will be remembered for the most inspiring action that has taken place in the field of civil right since the turn of the century."

Answering the question of what would happen in the fall, the speakers said that he had talked with

NAACP PRESIDENT JOINS PROTEST—*Arthur B. Spingarn, 82-year-old president of the NAACP, joined youthful sit-in demonstrators as they picketed chain chain stores in St. Paul, Minnesota, where NAACP held its 51st annual convention. At left is Thomas Gaither, Orangeburg, S.C., president of the South Carolina state conference of NAACP youth councils. Center, Mr. Spingarn and at Mr. Spingarn's left is Amos Jackson, outstanding NAACP national youth worker. Note that Mr. Spingarn's banner bears quote from a famous Langston Hughes' poem.*

southern student leaders as well as with northern and western students, and was "convinced that the 'sit-ins' will not stop."

Hoffman urged that the students be given all-out support from adults "free of organizational and individual differences over strategy and approach."

With forceful, precise delivery, Barbara Posey brought the audience cheering to its feet after her address on "Youth Plans for a Democratic America."* So stirred was he by her remarks that the eminent NAACP counsel, 75-year-old dean of Georgia NAACP lawyers A. T. Walden, at the conclusion of the address, ran to platform, grabbed the microphone and pledged the youth that he would continue to fight on for freedom as long as he had breath in his body and until victory is won.

Miss Posey, who for two years sparked the lunch-counter demonstrations in Oklahoma City resulting in successfully breaking down the discrimination in 60 places, took her audience on an imaginary trip across America. She said that you notice as you travel the cancer of segregation and discrimination as it works today to destroy the things that we love best. In spite of all that has been done by the NAACP, the Urban League, the churches and other organizations to achieve the American ideal of democracy and to remove the cancer of segregation and discrimination, it "still eats boldly and openly at the very heart of America."

Datebook Magazine featured an article by Barbara Posey, "Why I Sit-In," in the September issue of the magazine.

Referring to some of the taunts of white youth to Negro sit-downers to "Go back to Africa." she said that thousands of Negroes from North, South, East, and West are saying that "We will go back to Africa when the English go back to England, the Irish to Ireland, the French back to France and when the white man gives America back to the Indians and goes home. Until then, we, the youth of America, will carry out our plans for a democratic America."

After a speech by Roy Wilkins Friday afternoon, in which he read a UPI announcement of a breakthrough opening lunch counters in Arlington, Virginia, several youth delegates hoisted him to their shoulders and paraded him around the ballroom while singing the old spiritual "We Shall Not Be Moved" and "Freedom" to the tune of "Amen." The spontaneous demonstration produced hastily drawn placards saying "We Like Roy," "Let My People Sit and Eat" and "Are You Fair With Us?" So overwhelmed was he that Arthur Spingarn, who took part in the demonstration, told the youth, "Don't stop. Don't delay. The time for advancement is now.

"I thank God for what I have lived to see just now, and I know that in your hands, our Association is safe," the NAACP president said.

FREEDOM FUND DINNER

The annual Freedom Fund Dinner, at the Prom Center Ballroom, St. Paul, on Thursday evening, June 23, was attended by more than 1,000 NAACP leaders and members. Addresses given by Judge Hubert T. De-

GOVERNOR'S GREETINGS—*Minnesota's Governor Orville Freeman and St. Paul Mayor George Vavoulis (R) extend best wishes to Mrs. Addie Few and the famed Memphis, Tenn., civil-rights lawyer, Z. Alexander Looby on opening night of the convention. Mrs. Few is president of the St. Paul branch. Both Governor Freeman and Mayor Vavoulis addressed the opening-night mass rally.*

lany, chairman of the committee on branches and youth work; Kivie Kaplan, national life membership chairman; and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the Association, stressed the importance of raising additional money and securing life memberships to finance the Association's program.

The Thalheimer Awards for outstanding achievement and citations for the publication of bulletins and newsletters were presented by Mrs. Marguerite Belafonte, national FFF

co-chairman. Awards were won by the Atlanta, Georgia; Miami, Florida; Inkster, Michigan; Las Vegas, Nevada; and New Bern, North Carolina branches; also by Philadelphia and Detroit branches. The Virginia, Mississippi and Florida State Conferences also received prizes.

Publications awards went to Jamaica, New York; San Francisco, California; Camden, New Jersey; Central Long Island, New York; Schenectady, New York; Bucks County, Pennsylvania; Greensboro, North Carolina; and the New York, Indiana and South Carolina State Conferences. The Ike Smalls Award to the branch showing the largest increase in membership during the year went to the Orange County (Orlando) Florida branch.

CONVENTION WORKSHOPS

Workshops in the adult sessions covered the following topics: "Coordinating the Assault on Segregation," "Political Action for Civil Rights," "Preparing Youth for NAACP Leadership" and "Selective Use of Economic Power." In these workshops, strategy, and tactics to combat discrimination in housing, employment, political action, recreation, and the use of economic, political, and social action techniques were discussed.

In his remarks on "Selective Use of Economic Power," Henry Lee Moon, the NAACP's director of public relations, indicated that during the late Twenties organized picketing and withholding of patronage campaigns were launched in Chicago in a successful effort to secure jobs for Negroes in Southside retail stores. The tactic was also used in Cleveland, Detroit, New York, Baltimore, and Washington. Mr. Moon said that the withholding of patronage campaigns had also been used to express disapproval of anti-Negro acts, and cited incidents in Mississippi, Alabama, and Nashville, Tennessee. The Nashville merchants, agreeing to serve Negroes on May 10, frankly admitted that the withdrawal of Negro trade following the "sit-in" demonstrations, and the arrest of 150 students, had been practically 100 percent effective. "As business men," Moon said, "they wanted that trade back and they met the required conditions."

Dr. John A. Morsell discussed the meaning of "passive resistance," "non-violence," "mass action," and "civil disobedience" as approaches to combatting national segregation and discrimination. Pointing out that the NAACP had used various types of "passive resistance," such as the Oklahoma City and Wichita youth councils did when they began the lunch counter "sit-down" movement two years ago, Morsell emphasized the importance of knowing the difference between "peaceful assembly of large numbers of people for the purpose of expressing their needs and views and, on the other hand, the destructive mob."

In the workshop on "Political Action for Civil Rights," Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington bureau, assisted by John Brooks, Richmond, Virginia, and W. C. Patton, Birmingham, Alabama, political action workers, discussed the Association's registration and voting program.

JOIN HONOR GUARD—*St. Paulites, members Pilgrim Baptist Church, were among those honored at the NAACP life membership luncheon, St. Paul, Minn., June 22, during the Association's 51st annual convention .Presenting plaques is Mrs. Marguerite Belafonte (L) to Mrs. Allie Mae Hampton; receiving plaque for the church, Charles Anderson, deacon; and Nicolas Smith, a member who purchased his life membership. Rev. Floyd Massey, Jr., the church pastor, also received his personal life membership plaque.*

The adoption of a new branch constitution and resolutions on program and policy featured the business sessions of the Convention, presided over by Attorney Oliver Hill, Richmond, Virginia, and W. Robert Ming, Chicago, Illinois. The new branch constitution provides for the election of presidents for two-year terms and for additional standing committees: Church Work, and Political Action. The Political Action Committee in the branches will carry out the NAACP's registration and voting program as well as seek the enactment of Association-endorsed

municipal, state and federal legislation. The committee, as well as branch leaders, will be non-partisan and will not endorse candidates for public office.

In the Resolutions adopted the Convention reaffirmed general policies combatting segregation and discrimination, pledged support of the "sit-in" demonstrations, deplored the bombing of the home of Z. Alexander Looby and the failure of the local officials to apprehend the bombers. The Resolutions also set forth the Association's general civil-rights objectives to eliminate lynching, to enact legislation to give the Attorney General the power to seek injunctions and other civil remedies; called for enactment of a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission, and laws providing federal aid for schools and outlawing the poll tax.

Four delegates were elected to serve on the National Nominating Committee: Robert D. Robertson, Norfolk, Virginia; Mrs. Anne Aldrich, Great Neck, New York; Dr. James Levy, Cleveland, Ohio; William Pollard, San Fernando Valley, California; and three to serve on the Convention Procedure Committee: Mrs. Jeanetta H. Clark, Norwalk, Connecticut; Mr. Jesse Turner, Memphis, Tennessee; and Mrs. Edna Morris, Gary, Indiana.

After a hot debate over the report of the Time and Place Committee, the delegates selected Atlanta for the 53rd Convention, to be held in 1962, instead of Portland, Oregon.

The 51st will go down in history not as one of the greatest conventions, but certainly as one in which the accent was on youth.

CONVENTION LABOR DINNER

ON Friday evening, June 24, over 400 persons attended the Convention's Labor Dinner, which was sponsored by the Negro American Labor Council. It is significant that virtually every major international union with a large Negro membership was represented. These included the United Steelworkers of America, United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, United Packinghouse Workers of America, Building Service Employees International Union, Transport Workers Union of America, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, United Automobile Workers of America, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Dining Car Employees, etc. Chairman of the meeting was Horace L. Sheffield, executive vice-president of the Negro American Labor Council. Addresses were delivered by A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, vice-president, AFL-CIO, president, Negro American Labor Council and a vice-president of the NAACP; Ralph Helstein, president, United Packinghouse

DISTINGUISHED HONOREES—*Gathered on the University of Minnesota campus, following ceremonies honoring NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins and poet Langston Hughes, are Arthur Spingarn, longtime NAACP president and brother of Spingarn Medal donor, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Wilkins and University vice-president Malcolm Willey. Secretary Wilkins, a 1923 graduate, received his alma mater's Outstanding Achievement Award at closing session of the convention. Mr. Hughes was honored with the Spingarn Medal for his notable achievements in literature.*

Workers of America; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, NAACP and Herbert Hill, labor secretary, NAACP. Guests at the dinner gave an enthusiastic standing ovation to the Association's President, Arthur Spingarn, who was introduced by Herbert Hill.

In the course of a heated debate on the labor resolution Negro trade unionists from all over the country urged full support for the Association's attack upon discrimination and segregation within organized labor and the Convention delegates adopted a resolution calling upon the National Labor Relations Board to "invoke the anti-closed shop provisions of the National Labor Relations Act in AFL-CIO building trades unions who use the power of the closed shop to exclude qualified Negro mechanics.

William E. Pollard, president, Joint Council of Dining Car Employees, affiliated to the Hotel, Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, stated: "As Negro trade unionists we are very disturbed over the continuing pattern of discrimination and segregation within important sections of the American labor movement. We, therefore, must give every possible assistance to the NAACP in its vigorous attack against jim-crow in organized labor."

LANGSTON HUGHES— 45th SPINGARN MEDALIST

LANGSTON HUGHES, poet, novelist, short-story writer, essayist, and playwright, is the first Spingarn medalist to receive the coveted award directly from a member of the Spingarn family.

The medal was presented to the noted writer at the closing session of the fifty-first annual NAACP convention in St. Paul, Minnesota, on June 26 by Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president and brother of the donor, the late Joel E. Spingarn, who instituted the award in 1914.

In accepting the award, Mr. Hughes, the 45th Spingarn medalist, said he did so "only in the name of the Negro people who have given me the materials out of which my poems and stories, plays and songs, have come; and who over the years, have given me as well their love and understanding and support. Without them, on my part, there would have been no poems; without their hopes and fears and dreams, no stories; without their struggle, no dramas; without their music, no songs."

Mr. Spingarn, in his presentation remarks, hailed the new medalist as "an author who is, as far as I know, the first member of his race in over a

century to earn his living solely through his literary creations. The race has produced many authors who have made valuable contributions to literature, but until very recently creative writing was not the sole source of their livelihood."

A distinguished bibliophile, the NAACP president has one of the world's largest private collections of books by Negro writers. His brother, he explained, established the award, a gold medal, to be "presented annually to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship who shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of endeavor."

He listed among Mr. Hughes' literary contributions, seven volumes of verse, two novels, two selections of short stories, a two-volume autobiography, four humorous books, volumes of folklore, translations from Haitian and Cuban writers, several books for children.

Recalling the sources and inspiration of his writings, Mr. Hughes said:

There is so much richness in Negro humor, so much beauty in black dreams, so much dignity in our struggle and so much universality in our problems, in us—in each living human being of color—that I do not understand the tendency today that some American Negro artists have of seeking to run away from themselves, or running away from us, of being afraid to sing our own songs, paint our own pictures, write about ourselves—when it is our music that has given America its greatest music, our humor that has enriched its entertainment media, our rhythm that has guided its dancing feet from plantation days to the Charleston, the Lindy Hop, and currently the Madison.

LANGSTON HUGHES has been a regular contributor to *The Crisis* for nearly forty years, since June, 1921 ("The Negro Speaks of Rivers," p. 71). A bibliography of his writings extracted a few years ago from the bound volumes of *The Crisis* shows more than 100 listings of his work published therein since 1921. The best known of Mr. Hughes' poems, those most often anthologized and widely translated into various languages, originally appeared in *The Crisis;* "The Negro Speaks of Rivers," "Mother to Son," "Cross," "The South," "When Sue Wears Red," "Note on Commercial Theatre," and "Africa," among others.

"I feel that I owe a great debt of gratitude to the NAACP," writes Mr. Hughes, "not only because the pages of *The Crisis* were open to me for publication over the years, but because of the numerous opportunities given me by various branches of the NAACP to read my poems in cities throughout the country. . ."

Mr. Hughes is one of the most anthologized and widely translated of American poets. M. René Depestre, the Haitian poet, writes: "Famous in the United States at the age of twenty-five, Mr. Hughes is also known in Africa and Europe. He is, with Nicolás Guillén [1902, Cuba], Aimé Césaire [1913, Martinique] and Léopold Sédar Senghor [1906, Senegal], one of the greatest living Negro poets." *Présence Africaine* (February-March, 1956), p. 165.

The American Negro in College, 1959-1960

THIS is the 49th annual educational number to be published by *The Crisis*, and in it is presented information and statistics gathered from the Negro colleges and universities covering the year 1959-1960.

This survey includes information from the Negro colleges only because "mixed schools" no longer keep records of their students by race.

We state once more, as we have in previous years, that this information is not complete since *The Crisis* has not the means or the staff to make a scientific survey. Our information is gathered from registrars and students.

Information collected by *The Crisis* indicates a total enrollment of 68,296 students in the 60 institutions reporting. Last year 56 schools reported an enrollment of 61,680.

Of the students who graduated, 7,540 received various types of bachelor's degrees; 466, various types of master's degrees; 15, the D. V. M. degree; and 11, certificates and diplomas.

Detailed information about honor graduates, and statistics of enrollment and the number of degrees granted:

Mercelen Davis was the ranking graduate at Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University. Viola Harrison, Robert Kemp, Richard Mashburn, Agnes Phillips, and Elijah Wooten graduated with high honors.

Barber-Scotia reports Josephine Asbury as its highest honor graduate. Miss Asbury will study in the field of English, on a Woodrow Wilson fellowship, at the University of Indiana.

Honor students at Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College (Pine Bluff) are Johnnie Stubbs, summa cum laude and also the holder of a Woodrow Wilson fellowship at Purdue; and Quennie Gilmore, summa cum laude.

Lelia Tyler was ranking graduate

Rosa Saunders
Magna cum laude
Alcorn

T. Welch, Jr.
Magna cum laude
Southern U.

L. A. Gaylor
Magna cum laude
Southern U.

D. H. Cohran
Summa cum laude
Alcorn

M. E. Gilmer
Magna cum laude
Alcorn

Johnnie Porter
Highest honor
Tougaloo

Mercerlene Davis
Highest honor
Florida A&M

Wm. Frazier
Highest honor
Central State

Olivia Gray
Highest honors
Prairie View

Marlene Matthis
Highest honor
Texas Southern

Marie Merchant
Highest honors
Morristown

Marie King
Highest honors
Jackson State

Elijah Wooten
Honors
Florida A&M

Shirley Payne
Honors
Bethune-Cookman

Julie Wright
Summa cum laude
Cliflin

at Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College (Baton Rouge). Sylvia Briggs, and T. Welch, Jr., graduated magna cum laude.

Mrs. Margaret Muir Aitken, summa cum laude, was ranking graduate at West Virginia State; Ethel Jame Hamblin was graduated magna cum laude.

Wanda Benson graduated magna cum laude from Butler; Julie Ann Wright, summa cum laude from claflin; and Alice Gavins, magna cum laude from Clark.

Evelyn Boone and Frederick Rodgers were first and second honor graduates, respectively, from Fayetteville State. Mrs. Melvena Nagbe graduated cum laude from the Interdenominational Theological Center.

Johnson C. Smith reports Mrs. Beatrice Redfern, summa cum laude, and Clyde LaRocque Carter, magna cum laude, as honor graduates.

Fisk University reports fifteen honor graduates, three of whom were graduated summa cum laude:

Carmen Dennison—Departmental honors in sociology; Phi Beta Kappa; Dean's list 1956-60; Alpha Kappa Delta, National Honor Society in Sociology; Foreign Club; Sociology Club.

DeWitt Sanford Dykes, Jr.—Departmental honors in history; Phi Beta Kappa; Who's Who Among College Students; Dean's list 1957-60; treasurer of junior and senior Classes; Psychology Club; Stagecrafters; Student Council; University Choir. Recipient of Woodrow Wilson Scholarship for College Teaching; Danforth Fellowship.

Joseph Andrew Johnson, III—Departmental honors in physics; Phi Beta Kappa (Elected at end of Junior Year); Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Honor Society; Who's Who Among College Students; American Association Among Physics Teachers; Elmer Imes Physics Club President; Men's Senate '56-58; Judiciary Cabinet '58-59; William T. Green Fellowship '58-60; Dean's list 1955-60; Early Entrant; Recipient Danforth Fellowship.

Six were graduated magna cum laude:

Daniel Henry Beals—Departmental honors in English; Dean's list 1956-60; Forum; Co-editor Herald Literary Magazine (Fisk Herald).

Sylvester Barrington — Departmental honors in biology; Phi Beta Kappa; Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Honor Society; Dean's list 1956-60; Stagecrafters '57-60; Biology Club; University Choir; Retreater 1959; NAACP '58-60; Parlimentarian of Class 1956-60.

Ella Elizabeth Beck — Departmental honors in mathematics; Phi Beta Kappa; Dean's list 1956-60; Top "Ten" 1959; Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Society; Dormitory Council; Mathematics Club; Physics Club.

Janie Catherine Greenwood—Departmental honors in mathematics; Phi Beta Kappa; Dean's list 1956-60; President Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Society; University Scholar 1956-59; Exchange Student 1959; Scribner Hall Dormitory Council; Mathematics Tutor and Proctor 1957-59; Mathematics Club; ISC 1958-59; Oval Staff '58-59; Forum Staff '57-58.

Carol Hamilton
Honors
Harris Teachers

PearlieWilson
Honors
Florida N&I

Clyde Carter
Magna cum laude
Johnson C. Smith

Evelyn Boone
Magna cum laude
Fayetteville

Mildred Johnson
Honors
Albany State

Arthur Peters
Highest honors
Tuskegee

Matei Markwei
Highest honors
Lincoln (Pa.)

James Pannell
Highest honors
Knoxville

Frederick Rodgers
Magna cum laude
Fayetteville

Wanda Benson
Magna cum laude
Butler

Viola Harrison
Honors
Florida A&M

Richard Mashburn
Honors
Florida A&M

Ervin Smith
Cum laude
Paine

Noveline Sanders
Cum laude
Paine

Verda Sparks
Cum laude
Paine

Carole Anitra Hubbard—Departmental honors in music; Phi Beta Kappa; Dean's list 1956-60; University Choir '56-59; Jubilee Singers '58-60; Who's Who Among College Students; Gabriel Scholar as highest ranking woman in freshman class; Mahoney Prize in literature as ranking freshman woman in English; Tutorial assistant in music department; Theodore Presser Music Scholarship 1959-60; Co-editor Fisk Herald 1958-59; Editor-in Chief of 1960 Oval.

Mary George Newbern—Departmental honors in music; Gabriel Scholar 1956-57 as highest ranking woman in freshman Class; McKim Malony Award as highest ranking woman in music in freshman class; Dean's list 1956-60; Top "TEN" 1957; University Choir '56-60; SCA; NAACP '56-60; Music Club.

Fisk graduated six of the fifteen cum laude:

Horace Ferrell Greene — Departmental honors in mathematics; Dean's list 1956-57; Who's Who Among College Students; Exchange Student 1959; Vice-president Dorm Council '57-58; Vice-president Math Club '59-60; Student Council '58-59; German Proctor & Tutor '57-60; Austro-American Society Scholarship Summer '58; Forum Staff '59-60; Retreater '58 and '59; Early Entrant.

Audrey Doris McDonald — Departmental honors in business administration; NAACP, SCA, University Choir 1956-60; Collegiate Chamber of Commerce '57-60, President '59-60; Secretary sophomore and junior classes; Homecoming chairman 1959-60; Student Union Advisory Board 1959-60; Vice-president Student Council 1959-60; Student assistant to dept. of economics and business administration.

Arlie Ann Caswell—Departmental honors in psychology; Dean's list 1955-59; Who's Who Among College Students; Gabriel Award as best woman student in freshman class in English; Apprentice Club of Stagecrafters; SCA; Sociology Club; NAACP; Interfrat Council.

Linda Rosita Branch — Departmental honors in English; Early Entrant; NAACP '55-59; Chemistry Club '56-58; English Club '58-59; Dean's list 1956-59; Johnson House Dormitory Council '57-58; University Choir '55-59; Jubilee Singers 1957-59.

Martha Lamkin—Dean's list '58-60; Stagecrafters '57-60; Top "Ten" 1959; Interfrat Council 1959; Co-director of Childrens Theatre 1958-60; Regional representative of the NADSA 1959-60; Fisk Forum '56-58; English Club; Canterbury Club; NAACP '57-60; Dormitory Counselor 1959-60.

Floyd Hooker — Departmental honors in mathematics; Phi Beta Kappa; Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Honor Society; Mathematics Club; Physics Club; German Club; SCA; NAACP; Math and German Proctor.

Arthur Pinckney, cum laude, was the ranking graduate at Allen, with Elric Penn, also cum laude, taking second honors.

Summa cum laude graduates at Howard are Pauline Titus, Jean Anne Wong, and Cameron Wells Byrd.

Mary Cameron
Magna cum laude
Alcorn

Agnes Phillips
Honors
Florida A&M

Robert Kemp
Honors
Florida A&M

Roberta Hodge
Honors
Talladega

Faye Sander
Honors
Livingston

Alice Gavins
Magna cum laude
Clark

Bernice Jenkins
Honors
Maryland State

Dorothy Lewis
Cum laude
Paine

Arthur Pinckney
Cum laude
Allen

Ruth Streetman
Summa cum laude
Paine

Leathia Gaines
Honors
Delaware State

Margaret Aitken
Summa cum laude
Va. State

Adeline Lernelle
Highest honors
Grambling

Mary Morris
Honors
Morris Brown

Thelma Townsend
Highest honors
Lemoyne

Louise Evelyn Miles, magna cum laude, was the highest ranking student in the Virginia Union University class of 1960.

Honor graduates at Meharry Medical College are Calvin Lee Calhoun, school of medicine; William Penn, school of medical technology; Fred Charles Fielder, school of dentistry; Evelyn Jordan, school of nursing; Gwendolyn Cannon, division of mental hygiene; and Robert Greenlee, division of dental technology.

At Talladega Rosalind Hinson graduated with honors in sociology; Roberta Hodge, in English; and Cleveland Page, in music.

Ruth Philip Streetman was highest honor graduate at Paine, Donald Grafton Gwynn at Morgan State, Rev. James M. Pannell at Knoxville, and Dorothy Johnson at Leland.

Morris James Dillard was highest honor graduate at Morehouse. Highest honor graduate at Prairie View was Olivia Gray; at Benedict, Shirley Morris; at Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College, Pearlie Lee Wilson; at Morris Brown, Mary Morris; and at Harris Teachers College (formerly Stowe Teachers College), Sharon Miller.

Marie King was ranking graduate at Jackson State; Eugenia Porter at Tougaloo Southern Christian College; Irene Gaines at Delaware State; Blanche Tuboku-Metzger at Bennett; and Freddie Hill at Lane.

LeMoyne graduated Thelma Townsend with highest honors; Texas Southern, Marlene Matthis; Central State, William Frazier; American Baptist, Wilfred Johnson; Dillard, Warren Merrick; Albany State, Mildred Johnson; and Savannah State, Alvertia Polite.

Delzy Hortense Cohran graduated summa cum laude from Alcorn, and Louise Cameron, Freddie Cross, Evelyn Gilmer, and Rose Mae Sanders graduated magna cum laude.

Western Baptist Bible College graduated Lewis McGhee with highest honors; Lincoln (Pa.), Matei Markwei; Tuskegee, Arthur Peters; Shaw, Margaret Taylor; and Maryland State, Bernice Jenkins.

Janice Beatrice Lewis graduated from Virginia State with highest honors. Miss Lewis, a native of Alexandria, Va., was an education major with an average of 3.5. She was "Miss Virginia State" for 1959-60, president of Alpha Epsilon chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, and also a member of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society and Kappa Delta Pi Honor Society in Education.

Betty Jean Bennett was highest graduate at South Carolina State; Marian Wright at Spelman; Delores Souder at Livingstone; Vertis Armstrong at Winston-Salem Teachers College; and Geneva Wilkins at Saint Augustine's.

Highest honor graduate at Morristown was Marie Merchant; at Bethune-Cookman, Shirley Payne; at Langston, Arthur Wallace, Jr.; at Cheyney State, Mary Carter; and at Shorter Junior College, Bennie Earls.

Mrs. Dorothy Lofton was highest honor graduate at Huston-Tillotson; Ernest Lewis, at Hampton Institute; and Adeline Lemelle at Grambling.

Eliza Perry was highest honor graduate from Edward Waters in the junior college; Edith Bonner, in the senior college.

Deborah Banks graduated magna cum laude from Philander Smith. She was president of the Alpha

Kappa Mu Honor Society and a member of the Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Honor Society.

Mary Lois Hudson of Dallas, Texas, was graduated from Mills College, Oakland, California, with and A. B. degree in June. She studied at Mills on a $4,000 scholarship endowed by a Mills alumnae. During her junior year, she was one of two girls awarded a dance scholarship by the dance department of Mills to represent the school at the Connecticut College School of Dance Workshop in New London, Connecticut. During the latter part of her junior year she was elected vice-president of the student body.

In April, 1960, she was awarded a graduate fellowship of $1,875, as a resident student assistant, by Mills to study on her M. A. degree in the Mills graduate school of the dance.

Kenneth L. Bryant received his M. D. degree from the Howard Medical School in June. He is also a graduate of Brooklyn College, and one of a 100 students placed on temporary duty with the U. S. Public Health Service under the new commissioned officers' student training and extern program.

Floyd Hooker
Cum laude
Fisk

Mary Newbern
Magna cum laude
Fisk

Shirley Morris
Honors
Benedict

Mrs. Morris Lofton
Highest honors
Huston-Tillotson

Mary Taylor
Honors
Shaw

Joseph Johnson III
Summa cum laude
Fisk

Ella Beck
Magna cum laude
Fisk

Carmen Dennison
Summa cum laude
Fisk

D. S. Dykes, Jr.
Summa cum laude
Fisk

Sylvester Barrington
Magna cum laude
Fisk

Mrs. Delois Nichols
Highest honor
Morgan State

Jean Bennett
Highest honor
S.C. State

John McClain
Highest honor
Morgan State

Donald Gwynn
Ranking student
Morgan State

Janice Lewis
Ranking student
Va. State

Rosalind Hinson
Honors
Talladega

Sylvia Briggs
Magna cum laude
Southern A&M

Johnnie Stubbs
Highest honor
Pine Bluff

Alberta Polite
Highest honor
Savannah State

Cornelius Merrick
Summa cum laude
Dillard

Cleveland Page
Honors
Talladega

James Dillard
Honors
Morehouse

Wilfred Johnson
Honors
Amer. Baptist

Tubuku-Metzger
Highest honor
Bennett

Freddie Cross
Magna cum laude
Alcorn

Mary L. Hudson
A. B.
Mills College

Martha Lamkin
Cum laude
Fisk

Ann Caswell
Cum laude
Fisk

Josephine Asbury
Honors
Barber-Scotia

Linda Branch
Cum laude
Fisk

Carole Hubbard
Magna cum laude
Fisk

Henry Beals
Magna cum laude
Fisk

Janie Greenwood
Magna cum laude
Fisk

Horace Green
Cum laude
Fisk

Doris McDonald
Cum laude
Fisk

Joseph Stinson
Magna cum laude
Paine

Mrs. Melvena Nagbe
Cum laude
Interden. Theol.

Mrs. Beatrice Redfern
Summa cum laude
Johnson C. Smith

Deborah Banks
Magna cum laude
Philander Smith

Marian Wright
Honors
Spelman

STATISTICS

ENROLLMENT

School	*Total*	*Under-Grad.*	*Graduate*	*Bachelors'*	*Masters'*
Howard	6507	4339	726	457	98
Southern	4839	4607	232	433	21
Florida A&M	3079	2809	270	341	122
Texas Southern	3032	2788	244	152	36
Virginia State	2885	2825	60	236	23
Grambling	2724	2724	.....	210	.....
Prairie View	2613	2407	206	204	20
S. C. State	2410	1282	1128	164	62
Morgan	2389	2389	.....	302	.....
W. Va. State	2244	2244	.....	198	.....
Harris Teachers	2180	2180	.....	130	.....
Tuskegee	2170	2002	168	223	51
Pine Bluff A&M	1747	1747	.....	251	.....
Central State	1523	1523	.....	151	.....
Hampton	1345	1243	102	217	10
Jackson State	1318	1244	74	350	6
Virginia Union	1023	994	29	178	.....
Winston-Salem	979	979	.....	142	.....
Morris Brown	960	960	.....	117	.....
Dillard	953	953	.....	138	.....
Savannah State	912	912	.....	74	.....
Albany State	892	892	.....	58	.....
Johnson C. Smith	881	851	30	102	.....
Clark	878	878	.....	81	.....
Alcorn	855	855	.....	215	.....
Fisk	798	742	56	141	16
Morehouse	781	781	.....	77	.....
Allen	779	778	1	141	.....
Cheyney	769	769	.....	139	.....
Philander Smith	732	732	.....	91	.....
Fayetteville	696	696	.....	100[1]	.....
Benedict	678	678	.....	104	.....
Knoxville	666	666	.....	43	.....
Langston	650	650	.....	66	.....
Edward Waters	623	623	.....	58	.....
Tougaloo Southern	621	621	.....	99	.....
Bethune-Cookman	609	609	.....	156	.....
Shaw	605	587	18	107	.....
Spelman	597	597	.....	75	.....
Livingstone	589	589	.....	101	.....

[1] Also 16 graduates in secondary science and 14 graduates in auto-mechanics.

ENROLLMENT (*Continued*)

School	*Total*	*Under-Grad.*	*Graduate*	*Bachelors'*	*Masters'*
LeMoyne	577	577	.....	46	.....
Florida N&I	547	547	.....	63	.....
Huston-Tillotson	540	540	.....	53	.....
Bennett	501	501	.....	67	.....
St. Augustine's	500	500	.....	84	.....
Maryland State	486	486	.....	58	.....
Meharry[2]	477	92	385	11	.....
Lane	424	424	.....	59	.....
Delaware State	383	383	.....	44	.....
Lincoln (Pa.)	370	370	.....	70	.....
Paine	369	369	.....	43	.....
Claflin	368	368	.....	73	.....
Talladega	307	307	.....	34	.....
Barber-Scotia	228	228	.....	42	.....
Morristown	194	194	.....	66	.....
Shorter Junior	173	173	.....	43[3]	.....
Leland	123	123	.....	21	.....
Interdenominational Theological Center	97	.....	97	22	1
American Baptist	85	80	5	17	.....
Western Baptist	16	16	.....	2	.....
Total	68,296	63,023	3,831	7,540	466

DOCTORATE DEGREES

Howard University 118

(Type of degrees not identified)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Degree	*No. Conferred*
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine	15

[2] Certificates & diplomas 11; doctorate or other beyond master's degrees, 92.
[3] Associates in arts degree.

HONORARY DEGREES

School	*Degree*	*Number Conferred*
Howard University	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
	Doctor of Music	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
Virginia State	Doctor of Laws	1
Morgan State College	Doctor of Laws	5
Central State College	Doctor of Humane Letters	2
	Doctor of Literary Law	2
Virginia Union University	Doctor of Divinity	3
Morris Brown College	Doctor of Humanities	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Divinity	1
Johnson C. Smith University	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Laws	1
Morehouse College	Doctor of Literature	1
	Doctor of Laws	2
Allen University	Doctor of Divinity	1
	Doctor of Music	1
	Doctor of Humanities	1
	Doctor of Laws	2
Benedict College	Doctor of Divinity	3
	Doctor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
Knoxville College	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
Tougaloo College	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
Shaw University	Doctor of Divinity	3
	Doctor of Laws	1
Livingstone College	Doctor of Divinity	3
	Doctor of Letters	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
Lane College	Doctor of Divinity	1
Lincoln University (Pa.)	Doctor of Pedagogy	1
	Doctor of Divinity	1
	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
	Doctor of Laws	4
Leland College	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Humanities	1
Western Baptist	Doctor of Letters	1
	Doctor of Divinity	1
	Total	60

Grand total of graduates, including all degrees both earned and honorary, as well as miscellaneous diplomas and certificates 12,163

NAACP PRE-CONVENTION RALLIES

ECHO of repercussions generated by the Association's pre-Democratic and Republican national convention civil-rights rallies are still bouncing around the nation's political circles.

The enthusiasm of the total estimated 14,500 persons attending the pre-Democratic convention rally July 10 in Los Angeles and July 24 pre-Republican convention rally in Chicago made it dramatically clear that the NAACP, though non-partisan, is a political force.

All leading candidates for the Democratic nomination were invited to the Los Angeles rally. Senators John F. Kennedy and Stuart Symington were present and spoke. Senator Lyndon Johnson and Adlai Stevenson were represented by spokesmen.

Among the "all-American" team of staunch civil-rights advocates also addressing the 7,000 persons attending the West Coast gathering, held at Shrine Auditorium, were Congressman Adam Clayton Powell and Charles Diggs.

Also, Rev. Martin Luther King; Minnesota Senator Hubert Humphrey; Mrs. Blanche McSmith, member, Alaskan House of Representatives; Atty. Loren Miller, national board member; Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams.

California Congressman James Roosevelt appeared but did not speak, preferring to yield to Rev. King. NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins greeted the rally and Washington bureau director Clarence Mitchell introduced the Washington figures. Edward Warren, president of the Los Angeles branch, presided. Ike Adams was chairman of the West Coast gathering.

Special guest was the Honorable Jaja Wachuku, speaker, federal house of representatives, Nigeria, West Africa.

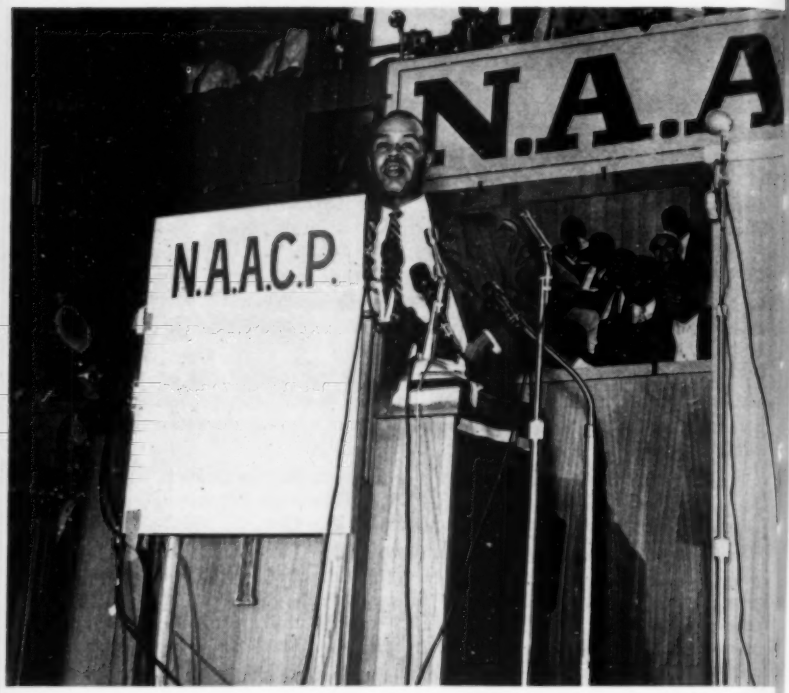
Chicago's rally was no less impressive.

It was held in two parts: the first in the afternoon at Liberty Baptist Church, South Parkway at 49th Street, and the second at Stone Temple Baptist Church on the Westside.

Some 2,500 persons crowded into Liberty Baptist Church and another 3,000 spilled over onto the sidewalk and into the street. High point of the afternoon was a blistering address by New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Other national political speakers included Senators Hugh Scott of Pa.; and Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth Keating of New York.

Secretary Wilkins introduced the New York governor and Mr. Mitchell introduced the senators. NAACP vice-president A. Philip Randolph addressed the afternoon meeting while Rev. King and Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, along with Mr. Wilkins, were key speakers at the evening meeting.



David Jackson

RALLY SPEAKER—*NAACP head, Roy Wilkins, drives point home to 7,500 attending pre-Republican convention civil-rights rally in Chicago.*

Chicago branch president Dempsey J. Travis presided over both meetings. Mr. Travis was also chairman of the Chicago "March on the Convention Movement."

The major television and radio networks covered both meetings. In Chicago a platform had to be constructed inside Liberty Baptist Church in order to mount five television camera positions. NAACP press office sign-in sheets showed close to 100 working press members at Los Angeles. A similar number was on hand in Chicago.

The overwhelming success of the rallies in revealing the keen feeling of Negro citizens on the civil-rights issue is a tribute to the hard work of

more than six weeks by local committees in Los Angeles and Chicago and by national and regional staff members.

Chief accountant Richard McClain estimates that the national office spent close to $5,000 during the national political convention period on rallies, lobbying, and related activities. This figure includes auditorium rental, clerical staffs, travel and promotion materials.

But when one looks at the national attention and prestige the rallies gained the Association and when one looks at the liberal civil-rights planks of both parties, we've gotten our money's worth—plus!

The world will observe the Fifteenth Anniversary of the United Nations on U.N. Day October 24, 1960. For information concerning how you may help your community celebrate U.N. Day, write to:

The U.S. Committee for the United Nations
816 21st Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

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The Crisis

Official Organ of the NAACP

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Looking and Listening . . .

GOLF COURSE DISCRIMINATION

THE Seattle Park Board has signed an agreement with the Washington State Board Against Discrimination, ending racial discrimination on the municipal golf courses. A complaint charging discrimination, which was filed by Robert Wright, father of the National Public Links Champion William Wright, and which has been in conciliation for nearly a year, was culminated in June when Malcolm B. Higgins, executive secretary of the State Board Against Discrimination, met with the Park Board and presented the following terms of conciliation:

- Any golf club which relies upon or in any way uses a municipally owned golf course as its means of qualifying for tournament play, whether city, county, state or regional, and which as a club utilizes dining, locker, meeting or registration facilities of a municipally owned golf course, shall hereafter accept into membership any golfer who applies and who meets the standard qualifications provided in the club's rules, without regard, however, to the applicant's race, color, religion or national origin.
- Any such golf club which does discriminate in regard to membership shall be denied use of all facilities, including, but not limited to, locker, dining, meeting rooms, or other facilities of a municipally owned golf course.
- The Seattle Park Board will advise the affected golf associations described in above paragraph (1) that such private club in no way represents the municipal courses for purposes of tournament play, and
- The Seattle Park Board will also take whatever further steps as may be open to it, to prevent such club from qualifying its members for such public tournaments by reason of that club's using a golf course owned by the City of Seattle.

Mr. Wright had charged that he had been denied an opportunity to compete in the Seattle City Amateur Championship Tournament in 1959 because he was not a member of a club which is recognized by the Seattle City Golf Association. Mr. Wright, who is a Negro, alleged that he had tried to join such clubs but he had been rejected because of his race. In his complaint he charged, and the State Board Against Discrimination confirmed, that three men's clubs, who enjoyed special privileges on the Seattle municipally owned courses, were closed to Negroes. The clubs named in the Board's investigation were the Olympic Hills Men's Club (formerly Jackson Park Men's Club), the Beacon Hill Men's Club (formerly Jefferson Men's Club), and the Bayview Men's Club (formerly West Seattle Men's Club).

Mr. Higgins pointed out that the

Seattle City Golf Association has accepted the Fir State Golf Club, of which Mr. Wright is a member, and most of whose members are Negro, into Association membership since the filing of his complaint.

The members of the Park Board agreed that they deplore discrimination in any form and that they will take whatever steps may be necessary to make the agreement meaningful and effective.

Following the meeting of the Park Board where the agreement was reached, Mr. Higgins said, "This agreement entered into between the agencies of the City of Seattle and the State of Washington is a real milestone in that it makes meaningful to each individual resident of the state his civil right to the full enjoyment of any place of public accommodation, as guaranteed by the law. This means that no club may have access to tax-supported institutions or areas as long as they limit their membership on the basis of race. The Park Board of the City of Seattle, in taking this position, is announcing that discrimination will not be tolerated here."

Hickman

NICOLAS SMITH *of St. Paul, Minn., the latest fully-paid NAACP life member in the St. Paul branch.*

Herbert A. Turner, M.D., for seven years president of the Chicago, Ill., branch is a life member of the NAACP.

"HOT-POTATO LIBRARY ISSUE"

ON June 14, 1960, the citizens of Danville, Virginia, voted by 2,829 to 1,598 "to close the public library system outright rather than integrate it." *The Danville Register*

(June 15) supported this decision because it was a refusal "to surrender the Last Capitol of the Confederacy to the NAACP." (After the fall of Richmond on April 2, 1865, Danville became the last capital of the Confederacy. The Sutherlin Mansion, the former home of Jefferson Davis, eventually became the town's public library.)

The Memorial Library in Main Street was for whites only; the jim-crow Grasty branch in Holbrook Street, for Negroes. When a group of Negro teenagers sought service last May in the Memorial Library, they were turned away on the ground that they were not card-holders, and that the library was for white card-holders only. The Danville NAACP then took up their case, carried it into federal court, and Judge Roby Thompson immediately enjoined the city from operating separate white and colored libraries.

Forthwith the city fathers decided to put the integrated-library issue to an "advisory referendum." The city council therefore adopted a resolution which put these five proposals up to eligible voters:

1. Close library system (this includes the Memorial Library and the Grasty branch.)

MRS. JOHNETTA W. KELSO *of Memphis, Tenn., is an NAACP life member and veteran Association worker as well as poet and civic worker.*

Master George Franklin Ford, 3, is the only junior life member of the Jacksonville, Florida, branch. His membership was purchased by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Franklin Ford.

2. Close library facilities if it appears that private facilities will be reasonably available.

3. Open library facilities to all citizens.

4. Permit Council to work out a 'modified plan' for continued operation of the library system.

5. Close the library for public use and disseminate books by bookmobile.

The plan approved by the voters will not be binding on the Council but will serve only in an advisory capacity.

The five points to be considered were prefaced by 'Which of the following methods of handling the library system do you favor?'

A local editor gave this explanation of dominant white opinion in Danville:

The library referendum outcome spells out just one thing: that there is deep-rooted resentment against Negroes for using court force for declaration of a policy of integration at the library. The voters were not even willing to change procedure so that the library could be kept open without any more mixing than is traditional in stores. It was a bitter pill that the NAACP sent down for Danville people to swallow. In this column we urged a vote for the modified plan, thinking that policy better because we feel that a library is essential to a progressive community, and we thought complete closing is more a victory for the NAACP than adoption of a modified plan of operation. . . .

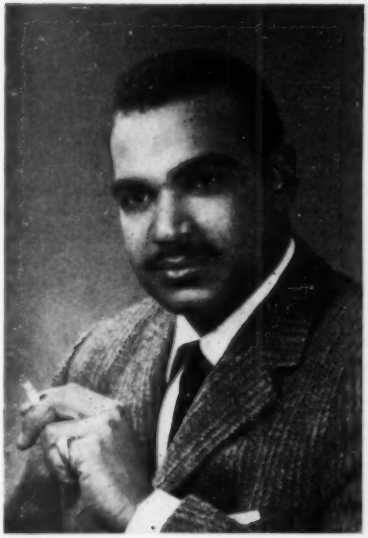
Add to this part of an editorial from the Danville *Register:*

This is the dull season for libraries everywhere, and it always has been the dull season at the City Library. It is a time when the fewest people will be inconvenienced by the closed doors and when time to think calmly can be had at least cost to anyone.

Those anxious for hurried action might well ponder the observation made by Congressman WILLIAM M. TUCK in connection with the Danville referendum. He interpreted the results as an indication Danville people had 'chosen liberty to libraries.'

We think they did just that. They exercised the right to say 'No' when asked whether to continue a desirable activity in an undesirable way by direction of a court acting on the petition of a pressure group.

Whether there is any possibility of reaching a generally satisfactory compromise should be explored, but immediate giving in to the NAACP demands in contravention of the expressed will to the contrary by the electorate is not to be countenanced. . . .



CARL MATTHEWS, *leader of the "sit-in" protests in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.*

"The white citizens urging full integration were vocal," says *The Register*, "but their number, counted in ballots, was small." One of the vocal few was Dr. Samuel Newman who wrote an open letter to the Danville City Council: "The closing of the Danville Public Library," he said, "is an incalculable tragedy." Edwin B. Meade, another white citizen, admonished:

Today, it is distressing and disturbing to observe and realize that a beautiful and historical Memorial Library, with a valuation of $400,000, is shut down tight. Our library system is operating on an annual budget of $74,000 and employing twelve people. It affords 66,000 volumes of reading material for young and old seeking research matter, intellectual improvement, and pleasure. The City Council has already appropriated $16,660 for new books and periodicals during 1960. Closed doors of the Memorial Mansion will speak a tragic decision in our lives and in the lives of our children and grandchildren. . . .

The Danville segregationists, however, have "doped out" the library problem. They have organized The Danville Library Foundation to operate a private library for white people, and they are going to rent the McMann Home, which is directly across the street from the closed library.

"Come, Balthasar, we'll hear that song again."

JOHN JOYNER *is the first Negro to be elected president of Associated Students at the Fuller Theological Seminary, Pasadena, Calif. He accepts gavel from outgoing president Tom Erickson (L).*

NAACP MINISTERS' BREAKFAST

THE annual clergyman's breakfast of the 51st NAACP convention was held in St. Paul, Minn., on Thursday, June 23, with some 200 Negro and white ministers in attendance.

The Rev. Dr. Homer A. Jack, associate director of the American Committee on Africa, was the main speaker. Dr. Jack pointed out the four ways in which the United States can win African goodwill and respect. He pointed out that "Africa will have the largest number of nations of any continent in in the United Nations" within two years.

Mr. Jack then said the following "will enhance the American image on African soil": a sound civil-rights plank by both political parties; federal support and endorsement of NAACP aspirations; cessation of housing bias in the North; and a more militant white clergy in the South.

"The U. S. government must greatly expand its program of bringing African leaders and students to the United States," Mr. Jack continued.

It should also "aid escapees from South Africa and South West Africa in a manner comparble to government aid and welcome given Hungarian refugees. The U. S. government and its embassy and consulates in South Africa should integrate both its personnel and social functions."

The Evanston, Ill., NAACP presented an award to Mr. Jack for his efforts in improving human relations. It was presented by Rev. U. S. Robinson and Rev. E. P. Pettigrew of that branch.

ATTENTION BRANCH SECRETARY

This is a suggestion which will facilitate getting copies of *The Crisis* to your branch subscribers. Some 50 odd American cities have postal zones. Please find out if your city is one of these. If it is, please include the zone number, since this is a postal regulation, in the address ot each *Crisis* subscriber.

When the zone number is not included, it delays getting a subscriber's address into our files, since we have to take out time to look it up.

Will you please cooperate with us in this respect.

Maurice Martinez, Jr.

COUNCIL LIFE MEMBER—*Arthur J. Chapital, Sr. (C), president of the New Orleans, La., branch receives a check in payment on an NAACP life membership from Peter A. Depass (L), grand knight of the Corpus Christi Council No. 60 of the Knights of Peter Claver, on behalf of the Council. Oneida Brown, grand lady, Sacred Heart Court No. 60, Ladies Auxilairy, stands at the right. The memberships were subscribed at a public program sponsored by the 14th Southwestern Regional, Alpha Phi Alpha, and the New Orleans branch of the NAACP.*

BRANCH SECRETARIES!

Attention!

Your Branch should purchase a copy of RACE RELATIONS AND AMERICAN LAW by Jack Greenberg. It contains the civil rights law dealing with public accommodations, interstate travel, voting, housing, education, criminal law, domestic relations, the armed forces and many other vital questions. This information will be of great importance in planning your spring program.

The Branch Secretary could keep custody of the book and lend it to officers and members.

The Crisis fortunately is able to sell this $10.00 book for $6.50.

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Please send to:

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☐ I enclose check for $..... as first payment toward a Life Membership.

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NAACP Headquarters, 20 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.

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The NAACP Legislative Scoreboard

The 86th Congress and the Civil Rights Issue

RECOGNITION of the protection of minority rights as a proper field for administrative and legislative action received negligible acknowledgment until the second World War forced the issue. Since 1944 both the Democratic and Republican parties have incorporated into their respective platforms planks indicating the need for civil-rights legislation.

By the end of World War II individual northern and western states began slowly, but consistently, to amend and to expand existing civil-rights laws. The civil-rights planks incorporated in the 1960 platforms of both political parties are a measure of the degree to which civil-rights legislation is recognized as a national responsibility.

Party platforms are not legislative enactments. In a narrow sense such guarantees are the obligations of the voter. In accordance with the directives of the NAACP's 51st Annual Convention, we publish here for the information of voters and our membership the voting records of congressmen on important civil-rights issues before the 86th Congress, together with our evaluations of the position taken on each by Senators and Representatives from the several states. The 86th Congress was convened on January 7, 1959.

Liberals wanted to modify the cloture rule, but were defeated. Majority leader Lyndon Johnson, within minutes after the opening of the new session, introduced a resolution (later adopted) which, with a single exception, actually reinstated the old cloture rule.

In addition, it increased the rigidity of continuing Senate rules from one Congress to another. Senator Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.) countered with a motion that the Senate proceed to consider Rule 22

with a view to expanding restraints on unlimited debate. On January 9, Senator Johnson, supported by the leadership of both parties, moved to table the Anderson motion. NAACP opposed this tactic which was approved by a vote of 60-36. (Senate: Column 8).

Regrettably, the House of Representatives on June 24, 1959 again passed H.R.3 by a vote of 225-192. The legislation, killed by Senate inactivity in the preceding Congress (see CRISIS, September, 1958), was vigorously protested by the NAACP. With little exception, H.R.3 would proscribe the authority of the Supreme Court to evaluate state legislation by directing that the Court may not interpret any act of Congress as nullifying a state statute in the same field unless Congress itself so specifically provides. (House: Column 6).

Besides extending the life of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission until November 8, 1961 (Senate: Column 7-House: Column 5), Congress did little more during 1959 than toss into the legislative hopper an abundance of civil-rights measures. On January 20, Senator Johnson introduced a bill calculatedly inoffensive to conservative tastes. On February 5, President Eisenhower's seven-point program was submitted. Neither restored the Part III of the 1957 Civil Rights Act providing authority for the Attorney General to file civil suit to end segregation ruled discriminatory by the courts. Attempts to include this, together with other strengthening features, became the responsibility of a bipartisan bloc of liberals in both Houses.

Hearings were initiated by a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee. A final bill of the full Committee, released August 20, fell far short of the expectations of its chairman, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.). Labeled H.R. 8601, it was transferred to the House Rules Committee for floor clearance. But the Rules Committee refused to act and by time of adjournment Chairman Celler had resorted to circulating a petition to discharge the measure from Rules Committee jurisdiction.

Similarly, the Senate Judiciary Committee, having concluded separate hearings, announced its continuing consideration of the legislation before it. Confronted with an impasse, Senate leaders Johnson and Dirksen turned instead to the problem of extending the life of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission and announced on September 14 that civil-rights legislation was scheduled for Senate debate beginning February 15, 1960.

On September 8, 1959, the Civil Rights Commission released a report containing fourteen recommendations for legislative and administrative action in the areas of voting rights, education and housing. Its findings substantiated the contention of civil-rights proponents that present remedial and protective measures are either insufficient, inadequate, or both.

Prior to resuming its 1960 civil rights schedule, the Senate, on February 2, passed and sent to the House a resolution providing for three constitutional amendments. One would prohibit the use of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in federal elections. If enacted, it will become effective upon ratification by

three-fourths of the states within seven years of the date of its submission to them by Congress. A proposal to outlaw the poll tax by statutory legislation was offered by Senator Javits (R., N. Y.) as a substitute measure. On a motion by Senator Holland (D., Fla.) this was tabled 50-37. The NAACP supported Senator Javits in his effort to expedite removal of an oppressive voting requirement. (Senate: Column 6).

The NAACP was bitterly critical of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 as finally passed. The killing of strengthening amendments and the dilution of its general content "makes it perfectly clear," said the Association," that the intent of the leadership in both parties all along was to produce the very least that could be given the civil-rights label with a straight face. . . . Either party is welcome to whatever dubious credit it can claim for its part in the paring down of what was called last year a "moderate" Eisenhower proposal."

Passage of the bill by the Senate on April 8 (Senate: Column 1) climaxed thirty-seven days of continuous debate. Three significant amendments which would have given the act meaning were tabled during this same period. Furthermore, defeat of an important cloture motion permitted Southern members to filibuster until strategy permitted the inevitable Southern Democratic GOP coalition to modify or eliminate such provisions as it was unwilling to accept.

On March 10, following a 42-53 rejection (a two-third majority required) of a motion by Senator Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) to invoke cloture on the current filibuster (Senate: Column 5), majority leader Johnson moved to table an amendment proposed by Senator Francis Case (R., S.D.) which would have restored abandoned Part III and allow the Attorney General to seek injunction to protect any civil right. The Johnson position, protested by the NAACP, was supported 55-38 (Senate: Column 4).

Minority leader Dirksen (R., Ill.) moved April 1 to table an amendment offered by Senator Javits (R., N.Y.) to establish a permanent Commission on Equal Job Opportunity. Support of the Dirksen motion, 48-38, killed all hope for including in the bill any FEP provisions. (Senate: Column 3).

Finally, on April 4, an amendment offered by Senator Keating (R., N.Y.), which would have provided technical assistance to areas desegregating their public schools, was tabled on action by Senator Mansfield (D., Mont.) by a vote of 61-30. (Senate: Column 2).

Over in the House Rep. Celler's petition to discharge House Rules continued to circulate. By the time 211 signatures had been obtained (House: Column 4), the Rules Committee released H.R.8601 for floor action. On March 24 the measure passed and was transmitted to the Senate. The Senate, which since February 15 had been debating civil rights as a rider attached to H.R. 8315 (authorizing the Army to lease certain property in Stella, Mo. for public school purposes), ordered the Judiciary Committee to report out the House bill not later than midnight, March 29. The Judiciary Committee watered down the House ver-

sion and reported it out. After its passage in the Senate, H.R.8601 was resubmitted to the lower chamber. It was passed there by a vote of 288-95 on April 21 (House: Column 3) and forwarded to the President for his signature.

One other issue commanded the attention of Representatives in 1960. On May 26, by a 206-189 vote, the House passed H.R.10128, an aid to school construction measure. (House: Column 2). In addition to authorizing federal grants of $1.3 billion over a four year period to help states construct additional classrooms, the legislation contains the well-known Powell amendment requiring that facilities constructed with funds which the bill provides "shall be available to students without regard to race, creed, color, national origin or religion, in accordance with the decisions of the United States Supreme Court. (House: Column 1).

The Senate has taken no action on the measure prior to recessing for the July national conventions.

Reprints of the "NAACP Legislative Scoreboard" may be obtained from the national office at the cost of 5¢ a copy. 20 West 40th St., New York 18, New York.

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How Congress Voted On Major Legislation

The Senate: 86th Congress

KEY TO SYMBOLS

+ = Voted favorably
− = Voted unfavorably
( ) = Recorded or paired; vote not counted
O = Absent or not voting
§ = Seeks re-election 1960
NS = Not sworn into Congress at time of vote

ISSUES

1. Pass 1960 Civil Rights bill: April 8, 1960
2. Support Keating school desegregation amendment to Civil Rights bill: April 4, 1960
3. Support Javits Committee on Equal Opportunity amendment to Civil Rights bill: April 1, 1960
4. Support Case amendment adding Part III to 1960 Civil Rights bill: March 10, 1960
5. Support Douglas cloture motion to break filibuster on Civil Rights bill: March 10, 1960
6. Support Javits anti-poll tax bill: February 2, 1960
7. Extend life of U.S. Civil Rights Commission: September 14, 1959
8. Oppose tabling Anderson motion to proceed to modify Rule 22: January 9, 1959

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill, Lister (D)	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
§Sparkman, John J. (D)	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
ALASKA								
§Bartlett, E. L. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
Gruening, Ernest (D)	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	−

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ARIZONA								
Goldwater, Barry (R)	(+)	—	—	—	—	—	(+)	—
Hayden, Carl (D)	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright, J. W. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
§McClellan, John L. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(—)	—
CALIFORNIA								
Engle, Clair (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kuchel, Thomas H. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
COLORADO								
§Allott, Gordon (R)	(+)	—	(+)	+	+	+	+	+
Carroll, John A. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
CONNECTICUT								
Bush, Prescott (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dodd, Thomas J. (D)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	—	+	—
DELAWARE								
§Frear, J. Allen (D)	+	—	(—)	—	—	—	+	—
Williams, John J. (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
FLORIDA								
Holland, Spessard L. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smathers, George A. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	(—)	—	—
GEORGIA								
§Russell, Richard B. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talmadge, Herman E. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HAWAII								
Fong, Hiram (R)	+	+	—	(—)	(—)	+	+	NS
Long, Oren E. (D)	+	+	+	—	+	+	(+)	NS
IDAHO								
Church, Frank (D)	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	(—)
§Dworshak, Henry C. (R)	(+)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen, Everett M. (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
§Douglas, Paul H. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
INDIANA								
Capehart, Homer E. (R)	+	—	—	(—)	—	0	+	—
Hartke, Vance (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
IOWA								
Hickenlooper, Bourke B. (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
Martin, Thomas E. (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	0	—
KANSAS								
Carlson, Frank (R)	(+)	—	—	—	—	—	(+)	—
§Schoeppel, Andrew F. (R)	(+)	—	(—)	—	—	—	0	—
KENTUCKY								
§Cooper, John Sherman (R)	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	+
Morton, Thruston (R)	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	+
LOUISIANA								
§Ellender, Allen J. (D)	—	—	(—)	—	—	—	—	—
Long, Russell B. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MAINE								
Muskie, Edmund S. (D)	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+
§Smith, Margaret Chase (R)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+
MARYLAND								
Beall, J. Glenn (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Butler, John M. (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
MASSACHUSETTS								
Kennedy, John F. (D)	+	(+)	(+)	+	+	(+)	+	+
§Saltonstall, Leverett (R)	+	+	—	—	+	—	+	—
MICHIGAN								
Hart, Philip A. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
§McNamara, Pat (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MINNESOTA								
§Humphrey, Hubert H. (D)	(+)	(+)	(+)	+	+	+	+	+
McCarthy, Eugene J. (D)	+	(+)	(+)	+	+	+	+	+

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MISSISSIPPI								
§Eastland, James O. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	(—)	—	—
Stennis, John (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MISSOURI								
Hennings, Thomas C. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
Symington, Stewart (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MONTANA								
Mansfield, Mike (D)	(+)	—	(+)	—	—	0	+	—
§Murray, James E. (D)	+	—	+	—	—	0	(+)	—
NEBRASKA								
§Curtis, Carl T. (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
Hruska, Roman L. (R)	+	—	(—)	—	—	—	+	—
NEVADA								
Bible, Alan (D)	+	—	+	—	—	—	+	—
Cannon, Howard W. (D)	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	—
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
§Bridges, Styles (R)	+	0	—	—	—	—	+	—
Cotton, Norris (R)	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	—
NEW JERSEY								
§Case, Clifford P. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Williams, Harrison A. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NEW MEXICO								
§Anderson, Clinton P. (D)	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+
Chavez, Dennis (D)	+	0	0	—	+	(—)	+	—
NEW YORK								
Javits, Jacob K. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Keating, Kenneth B. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NORTH CAROLINA								
Ervin, Sam J. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
§Jordan, B. Everett (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORTH DAKOTA								
*Brunsdale, C. Norman (R)	+	—	—	—	—	+	NS	NS

* Appointed to Senate Nov. 19, 1959; Replaced by Q. Burdick, Aug. 8, 1960

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Young, Milton R. (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OHIO								
Lausche, Frank J. (D)	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
Young, Stephen M. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
OKLAHOMA								
§Kerr, Robert S. (D)	(+)	—	—	—	—	—	(+)	—
Monroney, A. S. Mike (D)	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	—
OREGON								
*Lusk, Hall S. (D)	+	—	+	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Morse, Wayne (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
PENNSYLVANIA								
Clark, Joseph S. (D)	+	(+)	+	+	+	—	+	+
Scott, Hugh (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+
RHODE ISLAND								
Green, Theodore F. (D)	+	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Pastore, John O. (D)	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston, Olin D. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
§Thurmond, Strom (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case, Francis (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
§Mundt, Karl E. (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
TENNESSEE								
Gore, Albert (D)	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
§Kefauver, Estes (D)	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
TEXAS								
Johnson, Lyndon B. (D)	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
Yarborough, Ralph W. (D)	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
UTAH								
Bennett, Wallace F. (R)	+	—	—	(—)	(—)	(+)	(+)	—
Moss, Frank E. (D)	+	(+)	+	+	+	(+)	+	+

* Appointed to Senate Mar. 15, 1960

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VERMONT								
Aiken, George D. (R)	(+)	—	—	—	—	+	+	+
Prouty, Winston L. (R)	+	—	+	—	—	—	+	+
VIRGINIA								
Byrd, Harry Flood (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
§Robertson, A. Willis (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WASHINGTON								
Jackson, Henry M. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Magnuson, Warren G. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+
WEST VIRGINIA								
Byrd, Robert C. (D)	+	—	(+)	—	—	—	+	—
§Randolph, Jennings (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
WISCONSIN								
Proxmire, William (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wiley, Alexander (R)	+	—	—	0	0	+	+	+
WYOMING								
McGee, Gale W. (D)	+	—	—	—	+	(—)	+	—
§O'Mahoney, Joseph C. (D)	(+)	—	0	(—)	—	(—)	(+)	—

How Congress Voted On Major Legislation

House of Representatives: 86th Congress

KEY TO SYMBOLS

+ = Voted favorably
− = Voted unfavorably
* = Signed Civil Rights bill discharge petition
( ) = Recorded or paired: vote not counted
O = Absent or not voting
NS = Not sworn into Congress at time of vote
AL = Representative at large

ISSUES

1. Support Powell amendment banning segregation in schools constructed with Federal aid funds: May 26, 1960
2. Support passage of Federal aid to school construction bill: May 26, 1960
3. Support passage of 1960 Civil Rights bill: April 21, 1960
4. Sign petition to discharge Civil Rights bill from House Rules Committee: (by March 18, 1960)
5. Extend life of U.S. Civil Rights Commission: September 15 ,1959
6. Defeat H.R. 3, curbing authority of U.S. Supreme Court: June 24, 1959

		1	2	3	4	5	6
	ALABAMA						
1	Boykin, Frank W. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
2	Grant, George M. (D)	—	—	(—)		—	—
3	Andrews, George W. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
4	Roberts, Kenneth A. (D)	—	—	—		—	(—)
5	Rains, Albert (D)	—	—	—		—	—
6	Selden, Armistead (D)	—	—	—		—	—
7	Elliott, Carl (D)	—	—	—		—	—
8	Jones, Robert E. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
9	Huddleston, George (D)	—	—	—		—	—

		1	2	3	4	5	6
	ALASKA						
AL	Rivers, Ralph J. (D)	—	+	+	*	0	+
	ARIZONA						
1	Rhodes, John J. (R)	+	—	+		+	—
2	Udall, Stewart L. (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
	ARKANSAS						
1	Gathings, E. C. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
2	Mills, Wilbur D. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
3	Trimble, James W. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
4	Harris, Oren (D)	—	—	—		—	—
5	Alford, Dale (D)	—	—	—		—	—
6	Norrell, W. F. (D)	(—)	(—)	—		—	—
	CALIFORNIA						
1	Miller, Clem (D)	(—)	(+)	+	*	+	+
2	Johnson, Harold T. (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
3	Moss, John E. (D)	—	+	+	*	0	+
4	Mailliard, William (R)	+	+	+		0	+
5	Shelley, John F. (D)	+	+	+	*	0	+
6	Baldwin, John F. (R)	+	+	+	*	+	+
7	Cohelan, Jeffery (D)	+	+	+	*	0	+
8	Miller, George P. (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
9	Younger, J. Arthur (R)	+	—	+		0	—
10	Gubser, Charles S. (R)	+	+	+	*	0	—
11	McFall, John J. (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
12	Sisk, B. F. (D)	—	+	(+)	*	0	+
13	Teague, Charles M. (R)	+	—	+		0	—
14	Hagen, Harlan (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
15	McDonough, Gordon (R)	+	—	+	*	0	—
16	Jackson, Donald L. (R)	+	—	0		0	—
17	King, Cecil R. (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
18	Hosmer, Craig (R)	+	+	+		0	+
19	Holifield, Chet (D)	—	+	+	*	0	+
20	Smith, H. Allen (R)	+	—	+		0	—
21	Hiestand, Edgar (R)	(+)	(—)	+		0	—
22	Holt, Joe (R)	+	—	+	*	+	—
23	Doyle, Clyde (D)	(+)	(+)	+	*	+	+
24	Lipscomb, Glenard (R)	+	—	0		+	—
25	Kasem, George A (D)	—	+	0	*	+	+
26	Roosevelt, James (D)	+	+	+	*	0	+
27	Sheppard, Harry R. (D)	0	0	+	*	+	+
28	Utt, James B. (R)	+	—	—		0	—
29	Saund, D. S. (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
30	Wilson, Bob (R)	+	—	+		+	—
	COLORADO						
1	Rogers, Byron G. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+

		1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Johnson, Byron L. (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
3	Chenoweth, J. Edgar (R)	+	+	+		+	—
4	Aspinall, Wayne N. (D)	—	+	(+)		+	+
	CONNECTICUT						
AL	Kowalski, Frank (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
1	Daddario, Emilio (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
2	Bowles, Chester (D)	+	+	+	*	0	+
3	Giaimo, Robert N. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
4	Irwin, Donald J. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
5	Monagan, John S. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
	DELAWARE						
AL	McDowell, Harris B. (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
	FLORIDA						
1	Cramer, William C. (R)	—	—	—		—	—
2	Bennett, Charles (D)	—	—	—		—	—
3	Sikes, Robert L. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
4	Fascell, Dante B. (D)	—	—	+		—	—
5	Herlong, A. Sydney (D)	—	—	—		(—)	—
6	Rogers, Paul G. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
7	Haley, James A. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
8	Matthews, D. R. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
	GEORGIA						
1	Preston, Prince H. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
2	Pilcher, John L. (D)	—	—	—		(—)	—
3	Forrester, E. L. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
4	Flynt, John J. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
5	Davis, James C. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
6	Vinson, Carl (D)	—	—	—		(—)	—
7	Mitchell, Erwin (D)	—	—	(—)		—	—
8	Blitch, Iris F. (D)	—	—	—		(—)	—
9	Landrum, Phil M. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
10	Brown, Paul (D)	—	—	—		—	—
	HAWAII						
AL	Inouye, Daniel K. (D)	—	+	+	*	+	NS
	IDAHO						
1	Pfost, Gracie (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
2	Budge, Hamer H. (R)	+	—	—		—	—
	ILLINOIS						
1	Dawson, William L. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+

		1	2	3	4	5	6
2	O'Hara, Barratt (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
3	Murphy, William T. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
4	Derwinski, Edward J. (R)	+	—	+		+	—
5	Kluczynski, John C. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
6	O'Brien, Thomas J. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
7	Libonati, Roland V (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
8	Rostenkowski, Dan (D)	+	+	+	*	0	+
9	Yates, Sidney R. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
10	Collier, Harold R. (R)	+	—	+		0	—
11	Pucinski, Roman C. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
12	[Vacant]						
13	Church, Marguerite S. (R)	+	—	+	*	+	—
14	Hoffman, Elmer J. (R)	+	—	+		+	—
15	Mason, Noah M. (R)	—	0	—		—	—
16	Allen, Leo E. (R)	+	—	+		0	—
17	Arends, Leslie C. (R)	0	(—)	+		+	—
18	Michel, Robert H. (R)	+	—	+		0	—
19	Chiperfield, Robert (R)	+	—	+		0	(—)
20	Simpson, Edna (R)	+	—	+		0	—
21	Mack, Peter F. (D)	+	+	0	*	+	+
22	Springer, William (R)	+	—	+	*	+	—
23	Shipley, George E. (D)	+	+	+	*	0	+
24	Price, Melvin (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
25	Gray, Kenneth J. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+

INDIANA

1	Madden, Ray J. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
2	Halleck, Charles A. (R)	+	—	+		+	—
3	Brademas, John (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
4	Adair, E. Ross (R)	+	+	+	*	0	—
5	Roush, J. Edward (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
6	Wampler, Fred (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
7	Bray, William G. (R)	+	—	+	*	0	—
8	Denton, Winfield K.	—	+	+	*	+	+
9	Hogan, Earl (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
10	Harmon, Randall S. (D)	+	+	—	*	—	—
11	Barr, Joseph W. (D)	+	—	+	*	0	+

IOWA

1	Schwengel, Fred (R)	+	—	+	*	+	+
2	Wolf, Leonard G. (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
3	Gross, H. R. (R)	+	—	+		+	—
4	‡Kyl, John R. (R)	+	+	+		NS	NS
5	Smith, Neal (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
6	Coad, Merwin (D)	—	(+)	+	*	0	+
7	Jensen, Ben F. (R)	—	—	—		—	—
8	Hoeven, Charles B. (R)	+	—	+		+	—

‡ Sworn Jan. 6, 1960

		1	2	3	4	5	6
	KANSAS						
1	Avery, William H. (R)	+	—	+		+	—
2	George, Newell A. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
3	Hargis, Denver D. (D)	—	+	0	*	+	+
4	Rees, Edward H. (R)	+	—	+		+	—
5	Breeding, J. Floyd (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
6	Smith, Wint (R)	—	—	—		0	—
	KENTUCKY						
1	Stubblefield, Frank (D)	—	+	+		0	—
2	Natcher, William (D)	—	+	+		+	—
3	Burke, Frank W. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
4	Chelf, Frank (D)	—	—	+	*	+	—
5	Spence, Brent (D)	—	—	—		0	(—)
6	Watts, John C. (D)	—	+	+		0	—
7	Perkins, Carl D. (D)	—	+	+	*	0	+
8	Siler, Eugene (R)	(—)	(+)	+		0	—
	LOUISIANA						
1	Hébert, F. Edward (D)	(—)	(—)	—		(—)	—
2	Boggs, Hale (D)	—	—	—		—	—
3	Willis, Edwin (D)	(—)	0	—		—	—
4	Brooks, Overton (D)	—	—	—		(—)	—
5	Passman, Otto E. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
6	Morrison, James H. (D)	(—)	(—)	—		(—)	—
7	Thompson, T. Ashton (D)	(—)	0	—		(—)	—
8	McSween, Harold B. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
	MAINE						
1	Oliver, James C. (D)	—	+	0	*	+	+
2	Coffin, Frank M. (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
3	McIntire, Clifford G. (R)	+	—	0		+	—
	MARYLAND						
1	Johnson, Thomas F. (D)	+	+	+		+	—
2	Brewster, Daniel B. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
3	Garmatz, Edward A. (D)	+	+	+	*	(+)	+
4	Fallon, George H. (D)	+	+	+	*	0	+
5	Lankford, Richard (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
6	Foley, John R. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
7	Friedel, Samuel N. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
	MASSACHUSETTS						
1	Conte, Silvio O. (R)	+	+	+	*	+	+
2	Boland, Edward P. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
3	Philbin, Philip J. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
4	Donohue, Harold D. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
5	Rogers, Edith N. (R)	+	+	+		+	—
6	Bates, William H. (R)	+	—	+		+	—

		1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Lane, Thomas J. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
8	Macdonald, Torbert (D)	+	+	+	*	0	+
9	Keith, Hastings (R)	+	—	+		+	—
10	Curtis, Laurence (R)	+	+	+	*	+	+
11	O'Neill, Thomas P. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
12	McCormack, John W. (D)	(—)	+	(+)		0	+
13	Burke, James A. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
14	Martin, Joseph W. (R)	0	(+)	+		(+)	0
	MICHIGAN						
1	Machrowicz, Thaddeus (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
2	Meader, George (R)	+	—	(—)		+	—
3	Johansen, August E. (R)	+	—	(—)		—	—
4	Hoffman, Clare E. (R)	+	—	+		(—)	—
5	Ford, Gerald R. (R)	+	—	+	*	+	—
6	Chamberlain, Charles (R)	+	+	+		+	—
7	O'Hara, James G. (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
8	Bentley, Alvin M. (R)	(+)	(+)	+	*	0	—
9	Griffin, Robert P. (R)	—	—	+		+	—
10	Cederberg, Elford A. (R)	+	—	+		+	—
11	Knox, Victor A. (R)	+	+	+		+	—
12	Bennett, John B. (R)	—	+	+		+	+
13	Diggs, Charles C. (D)	+	+	0	*	+	+
14	Rabaut, Louis C. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	(+)
15	Dingell, John D. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
16	Lesinski, John (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
17	Griffiths, Martha (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
18	Broomfield, William (R)	+	+	+	*	0	—
	MINNESOTA						
1	Quie, Albert H. (R)	—	—	+		0	—
2	Nelsen, Ancher (R)	+	—	+		+	—
3	Wier, Roy W. (D)	+	+	+	*	0	+
4	Karth, Joseph E. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
5	Judd, Walter H. (R)	+	—	+	*	+	—
6	Marshall, Fred (D)	—	—	+		0	+
7	Andersen, H. Carl (R)	+	—	0		+	—
8	Blatnik, John A. (D)	(+)	(+)	+	*	0	+
9	Langen, Odin (R)	+	—	+	*	+	—
	MISSISSIPPI						
1	Abernethy, Thomas (D)	—	—	—		—	—
2	Whitten, Jamie L. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
3	Smith, Frank E. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
4	Williams, John Bell (D)	—	—	—		—	—
5	Winstead, Arthur (D)	—	—	—		—	—
6	Colmer, William M. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
	MISSOURI						
1	Karsten, Frank M. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+

		1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Curtis, Thomas B. (R)	+	—	+		0	+
3	Sullivan, Leonor K. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
4	Randall, William J. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
5	Bolling, Richard (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
6	Hull, W. R. (D)	+	—	+		+	—
7	Brown, Charles H. (D)	—	+	+	*	0	+
8	Carnahan, A. S. J. (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
9	Cannon, Clarence (D)	+	—	+		0	—
10	Jones, Paul C. (D)	—	—	—		0	—
11	Moulder, Morgan M. (D)	—	+	(+)	*	+	—
	MONTANA						
1	Metcalf, Lee (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
2	Anderson, LeRoy H. (D)	—	+	0	*	0	(+)
	NEBRASKA						
1	Weaver, Phil (R)	+	—	+		0	—
2	Cunningham, Glenn (R)	+	—	+	*	+	—
3	Brock, Larry (D)	—	—	(+)	*	+	—
4	McGinley, Donald F. (D)	—	—	+	*	+	—
	NEVADA						
AL	Baring, Walter S. (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
	NEW HAMPSHIRE						
1	Merrow, Chester E. (R)	+	+	+	*	+	+
2	Bass, Perkins (R)	+	—	+	*	(+)	+
	NEW JERSEY						
1	Cahill, William T. (R)	+	+	+	*	+	+
2	Glenn, Milton W. (R)	+	+	+	*	(+)	+
3	Auchincloss, James (R)	+	(+)	(+)		(+)	+
4	Thompson, Frank (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
5	Frelinghuysen, Peter (R)	—	+	+		+	+
6	Dwyer, Florence (R)	+	+	+	*	+	+
7	Widnall, William B. (R)	+	+	+	*	+	+
8	Canfield, Gordon (R)	+	+	+	*	0	0
9	Osmers, Frank C. (R)	+	+	+	*	+	+
10	Rodino, Peter (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
11	Addonizio, Hugh J. (D)	+	+	+	*	(+)	+
12	Wallhauser, George (R)	+	+	+	*	(+)	(+)
13	Gallagher, Cornelius (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
14	Daniels, Dominick V. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
	NEW MEXICO						
AL	Montoya, Joseph M. (D)	—	+	0	*	+	+
AL	Morris, Thomas G. (D)	—	+	0	*	+	—

		1	2	3	4	5	6
	NEW YORK						
1	Wainwright, Stuyvesant (R)	+	+	+	*	+	(+)
2	Derounian, Steven B. (R)	+	—	0		0	—
3	Becker, Frank J. (R)	+	—	+		+	—
4	Halpern, Seymour (R)	+	+	+	*	+	+
5	Bosch, Albert H. (R)	(+)	(—)	+		0	—
6	Holtzman, Lester (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
7	Delaney, James J. (D)	+	+	+	*	(+)	+
8	Anfuso, Victor L. (D)	+	(+)	+	*	(+)	+
9	Keogh, Eugene J. (D)	+	+	(+)	*	(+)	+
10	Kelly, Edna F. (D)	(+)	(+)	+	*	+	+
11	Celler, Emanuel (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
12	Dorn, Francis E. (R)	+	+	+	*	0	—
13	Multer, Abraham (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
14	Rooney, John J. (D)	+	+	(+)	*	+	+
15	Ray, John H. (R)	+	—	+		+	—
16	Powell, Adam C. (D)	+	+	0	*	0	+
17	Lindsay, John V. (R)	+	+	+	*	+	+
18	Santangelo, Alfred (D)	+	+	+	*	(+)	+
19	Farbstein, Leonard (D)	+	+	+	*	(+)	+
20	Teller, Ludwig (D)	+	+	+	*	0	+
21	Zelenko, Herbert (D)	+	+	+	*	(+)	+
22	Healey, James C. (D)	+	+	+	*	(+)	+
23	‡Gilbert, Jacob H. (D)	+	+	+		NS	NS
24	Buckley, Charles (D)	(+)	(+)	+	*	(+)	+
25	Fino, Paul A. (R)	+	+	+	*	0	+
26	Dooley, Edwin B (R)	(+)	(—)	+	*	0	+
27	Barry, Robert R. (R)	(+)	(—)	+	*	+	—
28	St. George, Katharine (R)	0	(—)	(+)		0	—
29	Wharton, J. Ernest (R)	—	—	+		0	—
30	O'Brien, Leo W. (D)	+	+	+	*	0	+
31	Taylor, Dean P. (R)	+	+	0		0	—
32	Stratton, Samuel S. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
33	Kilburn, Clarence E. (R)	(+)	(—)	—		0	(—)
34	Pirnie, Alexander (R)	+	+	+		+	—
35	Riehlman, R. Walter (R)	+	+	+		0	—
36	Taber, John (R)	+	—	—		+	—
37	Robison, Howard W. (R)	+	—	+		+	—
38	Weis, Jessica McC. (R)	0	(+)	+		0	+
39	Ostertag, Harold C. (R)	+	—	+		+	—
40	Miller, William E. (R)	+	—	+		+	(—)
41	Dulski, Thaddeus J. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
42	Pillion, John R. (R)	+	—	+		0	+
43	Goodell, Charles E. (R)	+	—	+	*	+	(—)
	NORTH CAROLINA						
1	Bonner, Herbert C. (D)	—	0	—		—	—
2	Fountain, L. H. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
3	Barden, Graham A. (D)	0	—	(—)		(—)	—
4	Cooley, Harold D. (D)	(—)	0	(—)		—	—
5	Scott, Ralph J. (D)	(—)	0	—		—	—

‡ Sworn Mar. 11, 1960

		1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Durham, Carl T. (D)	—	—	—		(—)	—
7	Lennon, Alton (D)	—	—	—		—	—
8	Kitchin, A. Paul (D)	—	—	—		—	—
9	Alexander, Hugh (D)	(—)	0	—		—	—
10	Jonas, Charles R. (R)	—	—	—		—	—
11	Whitener, Basil L. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
12	[Vacant]						
	NORTH DAKOTA						
AL	‡Burdick, Quentin N. (D)	—	+	+	*	0	+
AL	Short, Don L. (R)	+	—	+		0	—
	OHIO						
1	Scherer, Gordon H. (R)	+	—	+		+	—
2	Hess, William E. (R)	(+)	0	+		0	—
3	Schenck, Paul F. (R)	+	—	+		+	—
4	McCulloch, William (R)	+	—	+		+	—
5	Latta, Delbert L. (R)	+	—	+		+	—
6	[Vacant]						
7	Brown, Clarence J. (R)	+	—	+		(+)	—
8	Betts, Jackson E. (R)	+	—	+		0	—
9	Ashley, Thomas L. (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
10	Moeller, Walter H. (D)	0	(+)	+	*	+	+
11	Cook, Robert E. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	(+)
12	Devine, Samuel L. (R)	+	—	+		0	—
13	Baumhart, A. D. (R)	+	—	+		0	—
14	Ayers, William H. (R)	+	+	+		+	+
15	Henderson, John E. (R)	+	—	+		+	—
16	Bow, Frank T. (R)	—	—	+		+	—
17	Levering, Robert W. (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
18	Hays, Wayne L. (D)	—	+	(+)	*	0	+
19	Kirwan, Michael J. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
20	Feighan, Michael A. (D)	+	—	+	*	0	+
21	Vanik, Charles A. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
22	Bolton, Frances P. (R)	+	—	+	*	+	—
23	Minshall, William E. (R)	+	—	+		0	—
	OKLAHOMA						
1	Belcher, Page (R)	+	—	+		+	—
2	Edmondson, Ed (D)	—	+	+		0	+
3	Albert, Carl (D)	—	+	+		+	—
4	Steed, Tom (D)	—	+	+		+	—
5	Jarman, John (D)	—	—	+		+	—
6	Morris, Toby (D)	—	+	+		+	+
	OREGON						
1	Norblad, Walter (R)	+	—	0	*	+	—
2	Ullman, Al (D)	—	+	+	*	0	+
3	Green, Edith (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
4	Porter, Charles O. (D)	+	+	+	*	0	(+

‡ Elected to Senate June 28, 1960

		1	2	3	4	5	6
PENNSYLVANIA							
1	Barrett, William A (D)	+	+	+	*	(+)	+
2	Granahan, Kathryn E (D)	+	+	+	*	+	(+)
3	Byrne, James A. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
4	Nix, Robert N. C. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
5	Green, William J. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
6	Toll, Herman (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
7	Milliken, William H. (R)	+	+	+		+	—
8	Curtin, Willard S. (R)	+	+	+		+	+
9	Dague, Paul B. (R)	+	—	+		+	—
10	Prokop, Stanley A. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
11	Flood, Daniel J. (D)	+	+	+	*	0	+
12	Fenton, Ivor D. (R)	+	+	0		+	—
13	Lafore, John A. (R)	(+)	0	0		+	—
14	Rhodes, George M. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
15	Walter, Francis E. (D)	—	+	+		+	+
16	Mumma, Walter M. (R)	+	—	+		0	—
17	‡Schneebeli, Herman T. (R)	+	—	NS	NS	NS	NS
18	‡Elliott, Douglas H. (R)	+	—	NS	NS	NS	NS
19	Quigley, James M. (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
20	Van Zandt, James E. (R)	+	+	+	*	+	+
21	Dent, John H. (D)	+	+	0	*	0	+
22	Saylor, John P. (R)	+	0	+		0	+
23	Gavin, Leon H. (R)	—	—	0		0	—
24	Kearns, Carroll D. (R)	+	—	+		+	—
25	Clark, Frank M. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
26	Morgan, Thomas E. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
27	Fulton, James G. (R)	+	+	+	*	+	+
28	Moorhead, William S. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
29	Corbett, Robert J. (R)	+	+	+	*	+	+
30	Holland, Elmer J. (D)	+	+	0	*	+	+
RHODE ISLAND							
1	Forand, Aime J. (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
2	Fogarty, John E. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
SOUTH CAROLINA							
1	Rivers, L. Mendel (D)	—	—	—		—	—
2	Riley, John J. (D)	—	—	—		(—)	—
3	Dorn, W. J. Bryan (D)	—	—	—		—	—
4	Ashmore, Robert T. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
5	Hemphill, Robert W. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
6	McMillan, John L. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
SOUTH DAKOTA							
1	McGovern, George (D)	—	+	0	*	0	+
2	Berry, E. Y. (R)	+	—	+		0	—

‡ Sworn May 5, 1960

		1	2	3	4	5	6
	TENNESSEE						
1	Reece, B. Carroll (R)	—	—	+		0	—
2	Baker, Howard H. (R)	—	+	+		0	—
3	Frazier, James B. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
4	Evins, Joe L. (D)	—	—	—		(—)	—
5	Loser, J. Carlton (D)	—	—	—		(—)	—
6	Bass, Ross (D)	—	—	—		—	—
7	Murray, Tom (D)	—	—	—		(—)	—
8	Everett, Robert A. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
9	Davis, Clifford (D)	—	—	(—)		(—)	(—)
	TEXAS						
1	Patman, Wright (D)	—	—	—		—	—
2	Brooks, Jack (D)	—	—	—		+	+
3	Beckworth, Lindley (D)	—	—	—		—	—
4	Rayburn, Sam (D)			Speaker of House			
5	Alger, Bruce (R)	—	—	—		—	—
6	Teague, Olin E. (D)	—	—	0		—	—
7	Dowdy, John (D)	—	—	—		—	—
8	Thomas, Albert (D)	—	—	+		+	—
9	Thompson, Clark W. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
10	Thornberry, Homer (D)	—	—	+		+	—
11	Poage, W. R. (D)	—	(—)	—		0	—
12	Wright, James C. (D)	—	—	+		+	—
13	Ikard, Frank (D)	—	—	—		+	—
14	Young, John (D)	—	—	(—)		+	—
15	Kilgore, Joe M. (D)	—	—	+		+	—
16	Rutherford, J. T. (D)	—	—	+		—	—
17	Burleson, Omar (D)	—	—	(—)		—	—
18	Rogers, Walter (D)	—	—	(—)		—	—
19	Mahon, George H. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
20	Kilday, Paul J. (D)	—	—	+		+	—
21	Fisher, O. C. (D)	—	—	(—)		—	—
22	Casey, Bob (D)	—	—	—		+	—
	UTAH						
1	Dixon, Henry A. (R)	—	+	+	*	0	—
2	King, David S. (D)	—	+	(+)	*	+	+
	VERMONT						
AL	Meyer, William H. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
	VIRGINIA						
1	Downing, Thomas N. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
2	Hardy, Porter (D)	—	—	—		—	—
3	Gary, J. Vaughan (D)	—	—	—		—	—
4	Abbitt, Watkins M. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
5	Tuck, William M. (D)	(—)	(—)	—		—	—
6	Poff, Richard H. (R)	—	—	—		—	—
7	Harrison, Burr P. (D)	—	—	—		—	—

		1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Smith, Howard W. (D)	—	—	—		—	—
9	Jennings, W. Pat (D)	—	—	—		—	—
10	Broyhill, Joel T. (R)	—	—	—		(—)	—
	WASHINGTON						
1	Pelly, Thomas M. (R)	+	—	+	*	0	—
2	Westland, Jack (R)	—	—	+		0	—
3	[Vacant]						
4	May, Catherine (R)	+	—	+		+	—
5	Horan, Walt (R)	+	+	0		0	—
6	Tollefson, Thor C. (R)	—	+	+	*	0	0
7	Magnuson, Don (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
	WEST VIRGINIA						
1	Moore, Arch A. (R)	—	+	+	*	+	+
2	Staggers, Harley O. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
3	Bailey, Cleveland M. (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
4	Hechler, Ken (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
5	Kee, Elizabeth (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
6	Slack, John M. (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
	WISCONSIN						
1	Flynn, Gerald T. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
2	Kastenmeier, Robert (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
3	Withrow, Gardner R. (R)	(+)	(—)	0	*	0	—
4	Zablocki, Clement J. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
5	Reuss, Henry S. (D)	+	+	+	*	+	+
6	Van Pelt, William K. (R)	+	—	+		0	—
7	Laird, Melvin R. (R)	+	—	+		+	—
8	Byrnes, John W. (R)	+	—	+		+	—
9	Johnson, Lester R. (D)	—	+	+	*	+	+
10	O'Konski, Alvin E. (R)	+	+	+	*	+	+
	WYOMING						
AL	Thomson, Keith (R)	+	—	+		+	—

What the Branches Are Doing

Connecticut: The HARTFORD youth council recently mailed a $500 contribution to the NAACP freedom-fund campaign. This council has a unique method for raising funds. It has established a bank account in the name of "Freedom Fund" and has made arrangements with the bank for any citizen to come in and make a payment to this account.

Illinois: The CHICAGO branch has solicited food, clothing, and other articles for the "martyred Negroes of Fayette county," Tennessee, who are the victims of reprisals by white segregationists because they dared to register to vote.

Massachusetts: Dr. Myron Fowell, one of the vice-presidents of the BOSTON branch and who is also a leading Congregationalist clergyman, has raised more than $1,500, in memberships and contributions, for his branch during 1960.

At its June meeting, the education committee of the branch made the following scholarship awards:

Juliette Johnson, graduate of Brighton High School—$200 towards tuition at Bridgewater State Teachers College; Lorna Sayles, graduate of Medford High School—$200 towards tuition at Salem State Teachers College; Shirley Cooper, graduate of Newton High School—$250 towards tuition at Simmons College; Sumner McClain, graduate of Rindge Technical High School, Cambridge—250 towards tuition at Defiance College in Ohio; Preston Haynes, graduate of Boston Latin School—$250 towards tuition at Boston University.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP PAYMENT—*Dr. Christopher Taylor (R), Los Angeles, California, dentist hands Dr. H. C. Hudson, NAACP board member, a $350 check as balance on his NAACP life membership. Seated center is Janet Henderson, account teller of the Broadway Federal Savings and Loan Association, who is opening an account for Dr. Taylor in the BFSLA at the same time.* BOTTOM: *The Denver, Colorado, branch takes in five new life members: (From L) Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moore, Mrs. Cleo Parker, Rev. L. L. Barnes, Mrs. Ernestine Waugh, Mrs. Jewel Rich, Atty. Robert Rhone, Atty. Irving Andrews, and Atty. Isaac Moore.*

John O'Brien presented the awards for the committee and, as usual, the program was added to by a few words from former scholarship-aid recipients.

It should be noted that the committee raises all of the money it gives out in scholarship assistance. None of this money comes out of membership funds or branch contributions.

Among the resolutions adopted by the MICHIGAN CONFERENCE OF NAACP BRANCHES (Flint, May, 1960) these two are significant:

Be it resolved that each branch be responsible for providing school officials with data concerning the transitional environmental patterns of community life; to this end we recommend:

- Evaluating the need for human relations courses for teachers as a fundamental part of the school in-service training programs.
- Relating to them the psychological results of democratic principles of hiring, placing, and re-assigning instructors and principals of highest quality in changing communities.
- Providing qualified candidates for school board positions at every election.
- Discouraging reorganization of school districts which would promote segregation and cause unforeseen complications to develop over a period of time.

Be it therefore resolved that this convention urge all fraternities and sororities education to:

- Maintain adequate physical conditions in school facilities, equipment, and playgrounds.
- Give special attention to the need for reduced class loads in predominately Negro areas to permit higher standards of instruction.
- Make special efforts to place highly qualified instructional personnel, without regard to race, in predominately Negro schools in order to maintain a high level of instruction.

Whereas national fraternities and sororities, by virtue of their organized status can have a decided influence on their respective communities;

Whereas students, by virtue of their status, are helping to mold the policies of our country;

Be it therefore resolved that this convention urge all fraternities and sororities through inter-group cooperation to:

Endorse and participate in NAACP activities.

Initiate action on their respective campuses to eliminate discrimination in all phases of campus life.

Endorse and/or promote a college chapter of NAACP.

Take an active part in the movement for civil rights in America.

The NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FASHION AND ACCESSORY DESIGNERS is a life member of the NAACP. Mrs. Margurite Belafonte accepted the check for the NAFAD's membership.

Ohio: The OHIO CONFERENCE OF BRANCHES has urged its membership as well as Negro and white citizens to expand their present selective-buying policy to the Gulf, Esso, Texaco, and Amoco gasoline national chain companies.

Fayette county, Tennessee, distributors of these gasoline chain companies have refused supplies to local Negro citizen's in efforts to intimidate them from voting.

At the recent NAACP convention in St. Paul, Minnesota, Dr. James E. Levy, president, Ohio NAACP, urged a resolution, which was adopted, to boycott the Gulf Chain because of its refusal to sell its products to Negroes. Moreover, the gasoline boycott has involved removing private underground tanks from farms owned by Negroes and installed and serviced by local Gulf dealers. Dr. Levy in returning his card to the Gulf Company stated "I cannot in good conscious continue purchasing Gulf Products when the National policy of the Company is to refuse to supply products to local

THE *Atlantic City branch of the National Postal Alliance of postal employees takes out an NAACP life membership. Pictured during presentation of the check are (from L) Chester B. Moore, Philadelphia; Calvin Cornelius, newly elected local branch president; Reuben Hickson, local president NPA; Jersey Smith, outgoing branch president; and Junius Watsford, Brooklyn.*

Marvin E. Beatty, Jr.

THE GIRL FRIENDS, INC., *at their national convention in Cleveland, Ohio, in June 1960 present Harold B. Williams, executive secretary of the Cleveland branch, with a $1,000 check to aid the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., in its legal work. Seated (from L) they are Mrs. Harry West, Montclair, N. J., secretary; and Mrs. Kenneth Clement, Cleveland, vice-president; (standing) Mrs. William Woodward, Chicago, president; Mrs. Montrose Hilton, New York, treasurer; Hemri Younger, national project chairma nof the Girl Friends.*

Philadelphia, Pa., main-line branch presents life memberships to (from L) George Dabney for Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, Ardmore; Anne Hines, for Main Line Association of Business & Professional Women; Pauline Banks, for Clyde Williams; Mrs. Isabel Strickland, Rose Becton; and John Smith, branch president.

MR. PETERS STEPS IN—*Actor-singer Brock Peters is flanked by Mrs. Marguerite Belafonte (L), NAACP national freedom fund co-chairman, and Mrs. Della Givens of New York Club of Negro Business and Professional Women. Mr. Peters was guest of honor at a reception honoring the NEPW unit now engaged in a $10,000 NAACP life membership drive under Mrs. Givens' chairmanship.*

Negro Citizens because they dare believe in the right to vote. I shall never use the products of either the Gulf, Esso, Texaco or Amoco Companies until they change their double-standard policy in the South."

Nevada: The RENO-SPARKS branch has been picketing the local Woolworth store at North Virginia. The branch has issued the following statement:

We are picketing because we want:

To demonstrate our full support of the southern-Negro-student protest against *Jim Crowism* in the South.

To call public attention to the discriminatory policy of the chain in which this store is a link.

To rally support from all groups in the community in behalf of the gallant stand of southern youth for freedom.

On March 15, 1960, F. W. Woolworth Company, whose headquarters are in New York, issued a public statement saying that they would continue their policy of refusing to serve Negro customers at lunch counters in their stores in southern states.

Southern students who protested this un-American practice have been unjustly arrested and brutally beaten. They have been expelled from schools and jailed.

WE SAY—DON'T BUY UNTIL IT ENDS.

WE SAY—A DOLLAR SPENT IN THIS STORE DENIES A NEGRO A SEAT AT A WOOLWORTH LUNCH COUNTER IN THE SOUTH.

WE SAY—WOOLWORTH'S CENTRAL MANAGEMENT IN NEW YORK *CAN* END THEIR SOUTHERN LUNCH COUNTER DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES.

THE UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA, AFL-CIO, *picket a Woolworth Store in Chicago, Illinois, in support of student "sit-ins" in the South.*

WE SAY—LET'S STAND UP HERE—THAT NEGROES MAY SIT DOWN IN DIXIE.

WE SAY—*DON'T* BUY UNTIL NEGROES CAN SIT IN THE SOUTH.

WE SAY—*DON'T* BUY UNTIL SERVICE IS EQUAL EVERYWHERE.

New York: Members of the WILLIAMSBRIDGE branch are picketing Public School #63, in the Lower Bronx daily from nine to eleven forty-five A.M., and from one to two forty-five P.M., in an effort to right some of the wrongs being inflicted upon their children.

Children in the 6th grade are reading from 4th grade books. The children are not being taught basic studies which would prepare them for high school. Parents are discouraged and treated with disrespect when they go to the school to inquire about their children. Dr. Levine, the principal, has stated that the community doesn't care and does not have the intelligence, or initiative to take action. These parents *do care* and are proving it. They have been joined by the Bronx branch, Manhattan branch and the members of Williamsbridge branch. Majorie Burnett, Alma Burnett, John McClain-co-chairman, and Henrietta Wilson-chairman.

North Carolina: The BEAUFORT COUNTY family has enrolled its first one hundred per cent NAACP family in the Jennettes: Stephen Leroy Jennette, Sr., Mrs. Laura Jennette, Stephen Leroy Jennette, Jr. (12), James Henry Jennette (11), and Laura Marie Jennette (6). The family lives in Aurora, North Carolina.

Pennsylvania: In BEAVER FALLS the members of the Ladies Hospital Aide have taken out a life membership in the NAACP.

Texas: The MARSHALL branch reports "one of the most interesting six-month periods in its more than thirty year history."

The Segum branch honored the Honorable Senator Henry B. Gonzales at a testimonial banquet in the Masonic Temple.

Senator was cited "in recognition of the fine civic service to our state interpreted by your outstanding work in championing the human rights of all minority groups."

Althea T. L. Simmons, executive secretary of the Texas state conference of branches, was the quest speaker.

Virginia: The ALEXANDRIA life-membership campaign, which began in March, has secured ten applicants who have made $50 installment payments on their life memberships.

Ernest Withers

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE—*NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins presents life membership plaques to organizations and individuals in Memphis who paid up their life memberships during the 1960 campaign: (From L) Mrs. Annie Willis, receiving a plaque for her husband; Roy Wilkins; Dr. Theron Northcross; Rev. S. A. Owen, receiving plaque for the Metropolitan Baptist Church; Thomas Willis, receiving plaque for Memphis chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi; and Mrs. Johnetta Kelso, holding her own plaque while she receives one for the Memphis chapter of The Links, Inc.*

GIRLS BID FOR RIGHTS—*Members of Tapawingo Honor Society of New York's Minisink House assemble to launch NAACP life membership drive. They are (from L) Eleanor Marion, Bonnie Johnson, Alpha Bessy Honey, Clarence Scott of NAACP life membership department, Harriet Wilson, Clara Francis, and Joan Brooks.* BOTTOM: *"Sit-in" protest leader Callas Brown (third from R) receives official welcome to New York City from Mayor Robert F. Wagner. From L are Department of Welfare NAACP officers Floyd Patterson, Mrs. Vee Kanner, Mayor Wagner, Mr. Brown, Mary Lefson and Thomas Allen. Mr. Brown visited the city as guest of Welfare Department NAACP branch.*

Cecil Layne

West Virginia: The CHARLESTON branch lists some of its accomplishments during its forty-two (1918-1960) years of existence:

Successfully defended clients in more than 35 Civil Rights cases;

Opened Public Library to Negroes in case against Kanawha County Board of Education;

Won restricted covenant case giving Negroes right to purchase property anywhere they were able;

Helped eliminate discriminatory practices in up-grading among Negroes in plants and industries in the Valley;

BROOKLYN GUARDSMEN GIVE—*Frank Bizzell, president of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Guardsmen, presents a $500-life-membership check to NAACP board chairman Dr. Robert C. Weaver (R). The parent chapter, the Brooklynites, thus became the first of eleven Guardsmen units along the eastern seaboard to join the NAACP honor roll.*

Cecil Layne

OFFICERS *of the Denver, Colorado, branch receive a check for $242 from Local #88, United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO, at its civil-rights conference held at the local Albany Hotel last May. Robert Rucker (L), union leader and member of executive committee, Denver branch, presents the check to branch-president William Pinkett. Pictured in the center are Jewel Rich, branch vice-president, and Mickey Vuhonich, president of Local #88.*

Successfully petitioned Kanawha county board of education to integrate the schools;

Brought about integration of all 126 Negro teachers and worked with board of education for complete county integration;

Opened three of the major theatres in Charleston to Negroes;

Co-sponsored civil rights and FEPC legislation in each term of the Legislature since 1941;

Negotiated with Atlantic Greyhound Bus Restaurant to cease discriminating against Negro patrons;

Negotiated with Valley Bell, Blossom Dairy, and other restaurants to open their restaurant facilities to Negroes;

Petitioned the Mayor of Charleston to establish a Human Relations Commission . . . granted and established;

Cecil Layne

BROTHERHOOD STATUE—*Dr. John Morsell, assistant to the NAACP executive secretary, receives "friendship and brotherhood" statue presented to the Association by the Trade Union Salute Committee to the NAACP 50th Anniversary. At left is Bessie Dillard, treasurer TUSC, who made an additional $250 contribution on behalf of the Committee.*

Investigated and reduced incidents of police brutality involving Negroes;

Fought rate increase requests by public utilities;

Aided in the opening of the 4-H swimming pools for all people, regardless of race, creed, and color;

Helped sponsor the establishment of integrated swimming pools in the city; and

Took the lead in getting Negroes properly housed in Washington Manor and later in Orchard Manor.

College and School News

Dr. Annye C. Buck, a recent graduate of the University of Michigan, with a Ph.D. in zoology, has been appointed an associate professor of anatomy at MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE. Dr. Buck received her bachelor's degree, summa cum laude, from Livingstone College and her M.S. from Atlanta University.

Dr. Shailer Peterson of the American Dental Association was Meharry commencement speaker; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse, was baccalaureate speaker.

■

Alumni of BENNETT COLLEGE initiated a self-endowment program for their alma mater during July, according to Dr. F. D. Patterson, chairman of the college's board of trustees. The initial $1,000 payment, on a thirty-five-year annual investment program in mutual funds, was made in the offices of Hamershlag, Borg & Co., New York City, on July 6. "After fifteen years, the earnings achieved through this cumulative investment program should provide an increasing return for the college every five years," Dr. Patterson explained.

■

Dr. Thomas Howard Henderson became the sixth president of VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY on July 21. A native of Newport News, Virginia, Mr. Henderson entered Wayland Academy of Virginia Union at the age of fifteen, where he completed his secondary education and graduated from college in 1929 with the B.Sc. degree. He continued his education at the University of Chicago, where he received an M.A. and a Ph.D. in 1936 and 1946 respectively.

Dr. Allix Bledsoe James has been elected vice-president of the univer-

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sity in conformity with Virginia corporation regulations.

The summer seminar on the minister and the Christian church, made possible by a grant from the Lilly Endowment and sponsored by the VUU school of religion, was held July 25-August 12 on the campus.

One outstanding event during commencement was the investiture of the Henderson-Griffith professorship in practical theology by the Second Baptist Church of Los Angeles, California. Dr. J. Raymond Henderson, minister of Second Baptist, made the presentation; Dr. Allix James, dean of the school of religion and VUU vice-president, was named the first Henderson-Griffith professor in practical theology. This is the first time in the history of the ninety-five-year-old school that a chair has been invested.

The Second Baptist Church will supplement the professor's salary with an annual gift of $2,500 to help badly needed ministers. Both Dr. Henderson and the late Dr. T. L. Griffith are VUU graduates. The latter built the church in 1926; Dr. Henderson has been its pastor since 1941.

■

Twenty-three high-school students received awards on June 23 at the CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL FORUM (New York City) for outstanding performance in an essay contest on race relations. Rita Coleman of the Mother Butler High School in the Bronx won first prize with her essay "A Christian Student Views Community Tensions." Eileen Ponzini of Mary Lewis Academy in Jamaica won second prize; Lorelle Goodman of St. Angela Academy in Brooklyn, third prize.

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE was host June 20-24 to the fifth annual state conference of vocational-and-practical-arts teachers. Keynote speaker was A. J. Schroder, vice-president of the Scott Paper Company, Chester, Pennsylvania. Joseph R. Ransom, principal of the Randolph School, was principal speaker at the banquet session of the conference.

Charles A. Taylor, assistant professor of physics at VSC, was one of sixty-three scientists from twenty states and Puerto Rico, who participated for the summer months in the Research Participation Program conducted by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

■

Noel Gregson Davis, 19, was chosen as one of HARVARD UNIVERSITY's two student commencement orators.

■

The trustees of BOSTON UNIVERSITY have voted approval of a "recommended policy" that "there shall be no restrictions based upon race, religion, nationality or political conviction" in the selection of members in student organizations.

■

Theodore R. Speigner, director of the division of resource-use education and professor of geography at NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AT DURHAM, is the first Negro to complete requirements for his Ph.D. in the University of Michigan department of conservation, school of natural resources. The degree will be conferred in January, 1961, since Michigan does not confer degrees during the summer session.

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Eighty-one young Negro men and women will enter 60 interracial colleges as freshmen this fall with the help of the NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS. Almost as many upperclassmen will continue college with NSSFNS aid.

Students expelled from southern colleges for "sit-in" demonstrations are being assisted through public funds administered by NSSFNS. The new fund of almost $20,000 is called the American Student Conscience Fund.

■

William R. Hicks, on leave from the Lincoln High School, Port Arthur, Texas, received his Ph.D. degree from the UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA in June. While at Minnesota, Dr. Hicks was a research fellow in the college of education and served as an assistant to Dr. Robert J. Keller, professor of education.

■

Dr. James Madison Nabrit, Jr., educator and constitutional lawyer, was named president of HOWARD UNIVERSITY on June 28. He succeeds Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, retiring president, who had headed the school since 1926. Dr. Nabrit's elevation to the presidency comes as he begins his twenty-fifth year at Howard.

Five Howard professors, including internationally-known sociologist Dr. E. Franklin Frazier and former medical-school dean Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, are among the eight university employees who retired on June 30, following an aggregate of 209 years of service. Each had reached the university's automatic retirement age of 65.

Those retired are George E. C. Hayes, adjunct professor of law; Louia Vaughn Jones, associate professor of violin and music education; Victor J. Tulane, associate professor of chemistry; Lydia M. Barnette, maid; and Eric Williams, janitor.

■

Dr. Frederick Hall, outstanding music educator, has been named professor of music and coordinator of DILLARD UNIVERSITY'S music program.

■

Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor and chairman of the department of history at Brooklyn College, was speaker at MORGAN STATE COLLEGE'S ninety-third commencement on June 6.

Dr. Franklin, and four others, received the honorary degree of LL.D.: Maryland governor J. Millard Tawes; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, scholar and writer; Willard W. Allen, Baltimore businessman and fraternal leader; and Justice Harold Stevens of the appellate division of the New York state supreme court.

■

Two grants amounting to more than $100,000 from the Charles E. Merrill Trust have been announced by President Rufus Clement of ATLANTA UNIVERSITY. The first grant of $70,800 is to be spent at the rate of $23,000 a year over a three-year period in a program for training five teachers annually in the social sciences and the humanities.

The second grant of $30,000 is for the support of an African program which will permit AU, through Dean Samuel Westerfield of the school of business administration, to seek out promising Africans who would enroll at AU for training in business and would thereafter return to their native lands for service in this area.

■

FISK UNIVERSITY reports an enrollment of 203 students in its regular summer session.

"New vistas in human relations" was the theme of the seventeenth annual Institute of Race Relations held June 20-July 2 at Fisk. New and crucial developments in American race relations underwent detailed analysis and discussion at the sessions. The institute was sponsored by the board of home missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches, with the cooperation of Fisk.

■

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Book Reviews

AFRICAN SAGA

***An African Treasury*: Articles, Essays, Stories, Poems by Black Africans. Selected by Langston Hughes. New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1960. 207pp. $3.50.**

Langston Hughes' new book, *An African Treasury*, spotlights two tendencies in his published writings of recent years—the obvious tendency away from poetry to prose and that of a constantly-expanding, intercultural perspective. Since the appearance in 1952 of his *Laughing to Keep From Crying*, a brilliant exposé of the presence, in varying degrees, of the color line around much of the globe, Harlem's Poet Laureate has authored *The First Book of the West Indies* (1956), *I Wonder as I Wander* (1956), and now in 1960 *An African Treasury*, all employing the prose medium and all distinctly intercultural in character and outlook. Collectively, they label Mr. Hughes as a citizen of the world.

Like *The First Book of the West Indies*, *An African Treasury* brings into sharp focus aspects of the culture of a single people. This new volume had its genesis in "a short story contest for indigenous South African writers" under the sponsorship "of *Drum*, a Johannesburg magazine for nonwhite readers." As one of the judges for the contest, Mr. Hughes read hundreds of manuscripts, many of them in longhand, and thereby recognized the literary qualities of this fresh, new fund of literature, which until recently was scarcely known at all, to say nothing of its having been published outside Africa.

The collection, to which Mr. Hughes has added an illuminating exploratory introduction, divides into five sections concerned with five types of writing: current articles, miscellaneous pieces, modern essays, short stories, and poetry. By and large, they all deal with a troubled Africa in the present period of national and international awareness. If one can detect a pronounced emphasis running through the volume, it is that of race, of uneasyness and distrust, and of the absence of any such phenomenon as sweetness and light. These young African writers proceed on the assumption that Africa "will be" in the exact proportion as her people face up squarely to the problems upon which her destiny depends.

One also remarks the obvious emphasis upon pride of *country* and of *race*. Take, for example, Francis Ernest Kobina Parkes' "African Heaven" with its stress upon black as a color:

> Give me black souls,
> Let them be black
> Or Chocolate brown

Or make them the
Color of dust —
Dustlike,
Browner than sand.
But if you can
Please keep them black,
Black.

Other poetic selections which illuminate the current African scene include "Song of the Poor Man," which details the marginal lot of the *have-nots* as opposed to the *haves;* while "Weapon," by I. W. Citashe of South Africa, recommends that Africans take to the pen ("Leave the breech-loader alone") in their effort to recover their lost cattle and waning rights. Serving as a background for this literary output is a certain "in-group impulse" that constitutes a higher loyalty for the African people.

Bloke Modisane's article "Why I Ran Away" laments a certain "white is right" feeling from which the writer felt moved to separate himself; and "The Butcher's Share," an Efik folk tale, explains how seven hungry frogs revenged themselves on a leopard. Peter Kumalo's short story "Death in the Sun" limns the horror of sudden death in the hot African sun. Babs Fafunwa, in "An African's Adventures in America," discovered "that democracy works fairly well in the North and otherwise in the South."

All in all, *An African Treasury* is a balanced book that presents an interesting portrait of the Africa of the here and now. The emphasis falls upon "the inner life" of young African writers, upon a people facing up to their problems as opposed to sunset and roses, sweetness and light. One can thank Heaven that Langston Hughes keeps on keeping on.

JOHN W. PARKER
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Fayetteville, North Carolina

LITERARY HEADS

The American Negro Writer and His Roots: Selected Papers From the First Conference of Negro Writers, March, 1959. New York: American Society of African Culture, 1960. V+72 pp. $1.50.

Perhaps no getting together of creative literary heads since "the Fugitives" assembled at Vanderbilt University a generation ago has outlined a more promisingly influential program than did the participants in the First Conference of American Negro Writers during the late winter of 1959. Meeting for two days (February 28 and March 1) at the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York City, they sought through serious discussion to examine and know their sources and their strength. And if they did not outrigtly issue a manifesto, they certainly laid the foundation which should inevitably lead to one.

They are—most of them—[1]writers of the first order: of power as distinguished from knowledge, or, partly in the words of the late Harold J. Laski, of the primary literature of the imagination as distinguished from the secondary literature of scholarship.

The selected papers from the conference, published under the title of Saunders Redding's lead article, "The American Negro Writer and His Roots," carry the edited comments of eleven of the contributors. The preface, indicating that playwright Lorraine Hansberry was heard during the final session, was written by John A. Davis, executive director of the sponsoring society; and Loften Mitchell's contribution includes comments from Alice Childress speaking clearly to the point: " 'We have been assailed with charges

1. Samuel W. Allen, Arna Bontemps, William Branch, John Henrik Clarke, Arthur P. Davis, Lorraine Hansberry, Langston Hughes, John O. Killens, Julian Mayfield, Loften Mitchell, Saunders Redding, and Sarah E. Wright.

of wallowing in the problem, but have the problems of America been truthfully presented? Most of our problems have not seen the light of day in our works, and much has been pruned from our manuscripts before the public has been allowed a glimpse of a finished work. It is ironical that those who oppose us are in a position to dictate the quality and quantity of our contributions. To insult a man is one thing, but to tell him how to react to the insult adds a great and crippling injury.' "

Mr. Redding, who has managed to mine three areas—the academic, critical and creative—and come up with something significant in each, sees "the American situation as a jungle and the Negro writer as the resourceful hunter who must find in it nourishment and cut through it to clarity. Samuel W. Allen attempts to define an overloaded shibboleth — "la négritude" — which starts out meaning everything and comes off meaning anything. John Henrik Clarke believes that American Negroes and their writers must reconcile themselves to their roots by reclaiming and exploring the rich folklore and history of the West African background. The remarkably talented novelist Julian Mayfield asks a basic question about the desire of the Negro writer to get into the American mainstream. He wants to know how the water is: "What are the principal characteristics of the mainstream of American literature? To this observer they are apathy or a fear of writing about anything that matters." And he further charges that "The phenomenon of our era is the seeming lack of concern shown by American creative writers for the great questions facing the peoples of the world."

Professor Arthur P. Davis, an authority on English hymnwriter Isaac Watts, thinks of segregation as our—"creative motivation"—help in ages past and wonders about our hope in years under integration to come. The poet Langston Hughes offers sage advice: "Be a *writer* first. Like an egg: first, egg: then an Easter egg, the color applied." And again: "You say you are mired in manure? Manure fertilizes." The other contributors address themselves to the question of how the Negro writer may be better known and marketed. They look forward to establishing a special publication and to permanent organization.

But one may ask if the complaint filed here by these writers is justified, and if so, why so? One question leads to another. What kind of critical reception does the genuinely talented Negro writer get in America? And why do artists like Richard Wright, Chester Himes, and William Garner Smith prefer to *stay* out of the United States? Who deals this mess, and who keeps dealing it?

Nine years ago the novelist James Baldwin contended (in the *Partisan Review* for November-December, 1951) that the story of the American Negro has yet to be told and that it is one which no American is prepared to hear. It *has* been told—and retold—, but it has not been heard, generally. Richard Wright told it in *Black Boy* (1945); Saunders Redding told it in "black man," or, more accurately, *On Being Negro in America* (1951); Ann Petry put it in *The Street* (1946); Ralph Ellison in *Invisible Man* (1952; Julian Mayfield in *The Hit* (1957). Langston Hughes, who has created a folk hero (Jesse B. Semple) and a stream of riverlike poetry springing from what an authentic eye whispers to a warm heart about Harlem as humanity, tells it in nearly all he writes: he says that it is "simply heavenly"; Chester Himes, that it is agonizing hell (*The Third Generation*, 1954). Peter Abrahams told it with heart-rending simplicity—from a far and more deeply troubled land—in *Tell Freedom* (1954). But how is it that

the gross and violent stimulant of prose running mad with angry passion as in Richard Wright or, contrariwise, smooth with lofty softness as in Katherine Dunham (*A Touch of Innocence*, 1959) finds no heeding ear? Much of it is deeper in conception than matters of color ever can be, brilliant in quality, mature. The more concerned critics like Granville Hicks and Harvey Curtis Webster have admitted as much. Then why is it that among our Negro artists of the past twenty years none has ever won the coveted Pulitzer prize? And how is it that two Mississippians—Turner Catledge and Hodding Carter—sit on the advisory board of the Pulitzer prize committee? Who in the world of letters are Hodding Carter and Turner Catledge compared with Saunders Redding and Richard Wright, and where are their works of equal force and perception?

In the year 1945 *Mississippi* editor Hodding Carter was awarded the Pulitzer prize in journalism for editorial writing. Especially cited were his editorial pleas for fairness in behalf of returning *Nisei* soldiers! Thereafter followed article upon article from him in the mass circulated *Saturday Evening Post* and the highly influential New York *Times Magazine*. What Negro writers were saying was ignored, or certainly kept from the general public. The opinion molders were cashing in on the Pulitzer prize; the Pulitzer prize was being tossed about in the Southern infield; the open-discussion door on the mainstream magazine level was closed — to competent Negro writers. The equally obvious truth is that the big clubs for the distribution of books are also closed—as are libraries in Memphis, and Danville, Virginia! One searches the mastheads of our liberal journals for the names of Negro writers—in vain! The time is ripe for a manifesto, just as the time was ripe for a sit in. Here indeed is the dilemma of the Negro intellectual.

HENRY F. WINSLOW, SR.
Director, College in the Evening
Morgan State College

■

Who's Who in the American Negro Press, by Roy L. Hill (Dallas, Texas: Royal Publishing Co., 1960, 80 pp., $3.95) is a useful guide to the Negro press personnel. The book includes biographical sketches of some forty odd editors, owners, reporters and columnists; a chapter on the quality of the press and its make-up; a table giving the political affiliations of editors and publishers; and a directory of current Negro newspapers.

Prejudice and Politics, by Charles P. Taft & Bruce L. Felknor (New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'rith, 35c) contains succint information on the role of prejudice in American politics. The authors begin with the colonial era and close with the rise of Hitler. Appendix A on "The Elements of Smear" is especially valuable during a presidential-election year.

The effectiveness of court decisions in the advances of Negroes in higher education is outlined in *Twenty Years of Court Decisions Affecting Higher Education in the South 1938-1958*, by Jessie P. Guzman (Tuskegee Institute, Alabama). We recommend this study to all our readers.

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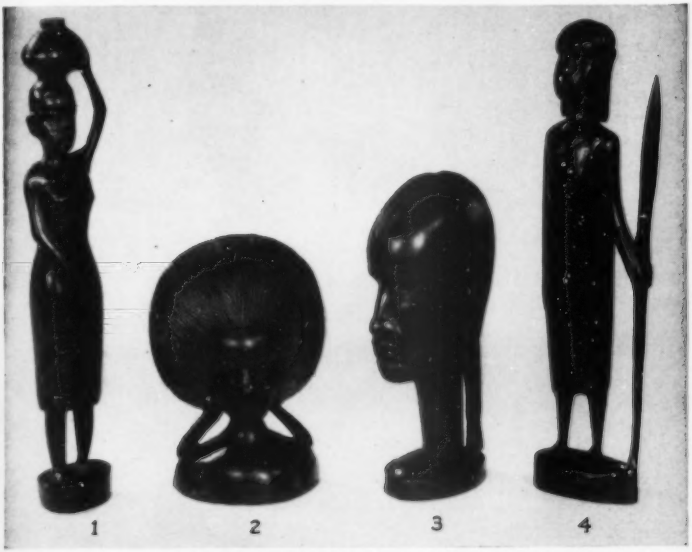

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LIBERTY BELLE—*Twenty-one-year-old student Juliette Emond, from the Congo town of Bukavu, won the title at a ball given by members of the Congolese colony in Brussels, Belgium in celebration of the independence of the new Republic of the Congo.*

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